THE

PRINCIPAL RUINS

OF

ASIA MINOR.

2° stück.

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THE WEST COAST OF ASIA MINOR SHEWING Mr PULLAN'S ROUTE IN 1858. 59. 61. 62.

TROAD

MIDA

ALEXANDRIA TROAS

Tenedos

Kalakle

T. of Apollo Smintheus

Assos

R. Behrem Asi

C. Baba

Gulf of Edremit

Edremit

ADRAMYTTIUM

MYSIA

Molive

Methymna

Skamnia

Petra

Nov. 1861

Mnekonisia

Aivale

MYTILENE

Atlakia

MYTILENE

Atarneus

PERGAMUS

R. Caicus

Kiz Koi

Sanderlik

Elaea

Gulf of Sanderlik

Grynium

Myrina

Alyngha

Guzelhissar

Ægae

Cyme

Sep. 1861

Oct. 1861

AEOLIA

PHOCÆA

Leuke

Gulf of Smyrna

Menimen

Temnos

MAGNESIA

SCIO

Strait of Scio

Balakdara

Ritri

Erythræ

Clazomenæ

Apr. 1862

SMYRNA

Gel Baghischeh

Vurla

June 1862

Boujak

Sidekoi

IONIA

Siwri Hissar

Teos

Sighadschuk

Trianda

RAILWAY

Deulu Koi

Feb. 1862

Turbalu

Ypsili Hr Springs

Lebedus

Zulus

Ghoarkhu R.

Gelat Kafe

R. Caister

COLOPHON

Aisalook

EPHESUS

Gulf of Samos

Scalanova

Inek bazar

MAGNESIA

AIDIN

TRALLES

SAMOS

Panionium

Samos

Dec. 1861

Sekia

ICARIA

Priene

R. Meander

Sekii Borna

MILETUS

Ak kvi

Heraclea

Bafi

CARIA

Patmos

Jerenda

Akbakan

Mendelet

T. of Apollo

Euromus

Brutchilla

Mylasa

Iassus

Asin

Eski Hissar

STRATONICEA

Gulf of Mendelet

MOOLA

Leros

Calymnos

Myndus

Budrum

HALICARNASSUS

Ceramus

Bargaza

Cos

Gulf of Cos

Marmara

Physcus

Pyli

Antimachia

Halasarna

Cephalia

Astypalæa

Djova

CNIDUS

Gulf of Syme

Nisyros

Syme

1858 - 59

Telos

RHODUS

Mr Newton's Budrum Expedition

Mr Pullan's route

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

THE

PRINCIPAL RUINS

OF

ASIA MINOR,

ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

BY

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LONDON:

PUBLISHED BY DAY & SON,

LITHOGRAPHERS TO THE QUEEN, AND TO H.R.H. THE PRINCE OF WALES,

6, GATE STREET, LINCOLN'S INN FIELDS, W.C.

1865.

TO THE

PRINCE VLANGALI-HANDJÉRI,

IN REMEMBRANCE OF

MANY HAPPY DAYS SPENT TOGETHER WITHIN THE WALLS

OF HIS HOSPITABLE MANSION,

THIS WORK

IS, WITH PERMISSION, DEDICATED

BY

THE AUTHORS.

PREFACE.

ARCHITECTURE was formerly defined as—"A mathematical science giving rules for designing and raising all sorts of structures according to Geometry and Proportion." And such in reality it then was. The finest buildings of all ages—such as the Parthenon, Westminster Abbey, Cologne Cathedral, St. Paul's, the Valhalla, and the New Palace of Westminster—though not all, perhaps, built according to rule, were designed according to certain laws of proportion, of which every great architect, from Ictinus and Hermogenes to William of Sens and William of Wykeham, and from Wren to Chambers, Barry, and Cockerell, has had intuitive perception, and without the observance of which Architecture is nothing more than bad building.

In the present day, that important element in Architectural beauty—Proportion—is, for the most part, either altogether ignored, or else completely overlooked, in efforts after the picturesque, or in the adaptation of buildings to suit the utilitarian and economical requirements of the age. Our ecclesiastical buildings are frequently but imperfect imitations of ordinary town and village churches, or else so-called original compositions in which stunted columns, top-heavy capitals, and windows absurdly elongated, are introduced by way of novelty or for the sake of the contrasts produced by disproportion; and our civic and other public edifices often but shapeless masses of stone or brick, all wall or all window, without that relation between pier and aperture so necessary to give the appearance of lightness and at the same time of stability. In short, we are groping in the dark in search of the true principles of design.

Yet, a glimmering of light is beginning to be visible. Those who formerly were to be classed amongst the most vehement opponents of all art that was not *Mediæval*, are now ready to acknowledge that there is something good even in Greek Architecture, which is pre-eminently based upon rules of proportion and geometry. At last, the conviction that harmonious composition is inseparable from real beauty, is making itself felt; so that we may entertain good hopes of the Architecture of the future. We may believe that whether our successors adopt one general style for every description of building, or whether (which would seem the more sensible plan) they use one style, founded on ecclesiological principles, for their churches, and another, in which magnificence and convenience shall be combined, for their civil and domestic buildings, they will perceive that any edifice may be designed and erected according to the eternal rules of proportion, and, at the same time, may preserve the distinctive characteristics of style.

No nation studied and applied to their buildings the laws of proportion to such an extent as did the Greeks; and to what extent we are only just beginning to appreciate. Mr. F. C. Penrose, in his careful and elaborate study of the Parthenon, and Mr. Watkiss Lloyd, in his valuable Appendix to Mr. Cockerell's "Ægina and Bassæ," and in his Essay on the Theory of Proportion in Architectural Design and its exemplification in detail in the Parthenon, may be said to be the first who developed, beyond contradiction, the actual system of proportion that the Greek architects employed in the design of their temples. Mr. Watkiss Lloyd has discovered that this system was one of progressive ratios, and that it was applied to the minor details, as well as for the purpose of determining the dimensions of a plan, and fixing the chief lines of the elevation.

This being the case—if our future architecture is to be based upon the laws of proportion—every carefully drawn and measured example of pure Greek or Græco-Roman architecture will become valuable for the purpose of study; and therefore it is hoped that no apology need be considered necessary for the publication of an English edition of a series of illustrations of some of the finest buildings of antiquity, selected from M. Texier's large work on Asia Minor, the high price of which precludes its circulation amongst those to whom it would be most useful.

As the engravings were executed by the best engravers in France, and are therefore of the highest class, they will probably not only be interesting and useful to the architect, but also attractive to men of literary and refined tastes, to whom the names of the cities of Ionia and Caria are familiar.

The plates are preceded by a short narrative of various journeys made by me through that part of Asia Minor in which some of the principal ruins illustrated are situated, given in language as plain and concise as possible, and accompanied by historical notices compiled and abridged chiefly from the writings of M. Texier, who, I believe, is the only traveller who has visited *all* the sites described. Detailed accounts of the various routes followed are given, accompanied by a map, in the hope that the itineraries thus furnished may be useful to other travellers.

My best thanks are due to Mr. F. C. Penrose for his kindness in revising the book for press during my absence from England. And as travellers in foreign countries depend much for their comfort, and also for the success of their undertakings, upon the good offices rendered them by friends resident there, and have seldom the opportunity of expressing their gratitude, I cannot let this opportunity pass without thanking my various friends at Smyrna and elsewhere for hospitality shown me during my sojourn among them, and for the assistance they afforded me by furthering the objects of my visit as far as lay in their power.

R. P. P.

LONDON, *January*, 1865.

ERRATA.

P. 22, line 2, *for* Alexandria Icones *read* Alexandria Troas
,, ,, *for* abnomous *read* autonomous.
P. 37, line 8, *for* these princes *read* the invaders.
P. 43, line 26, *for* hexelire *read* exedræ.
P. 48, line 3, *for* alterations *read* alteration.

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INTRODUCTION.

THE vast peninsula of Asia Minor, naturally fertile and advantageously situated between the Euxine and the Mediterranean, has, from the earliest period of history, been at once the prize for which Europe contended with Asia, and the field upon which the contest was carried on. Its position in the centre of the ancient world, and the communication it had by sea with all the ports of the then civilized world, rendered it suitable for the site of a great empire. It is not, then, surprising that the possession of it was coveted by the Greeks, nor that they waged, for a series of years, the most sanguinary wars in order to obtain it. We find them settled on its western coasts ten centuries before the Christian era. The Æolians from the Peloponnesus founded twelve cities, of which Smyrna was the chief. The Ionians built Ephesus, Colophon, and Clazomenæ. The Dorians took possession of Caria and founded the six cities of Cos, Cnidus, Lindus, Camirus, and Ialysus, which united themselves in a league, and were known by the term of Hexapolis.

That the various cities founded by the Greeks on the coast of Asia were prosperous and powerful, notwithstanding the vicissitudes of war, we have not only the evidence afforded by the writings of Herodotus, Strabo, Pliny, and other historians and geographers, but the strongest proofs in the numerous ruins of their temples and other public buildings, which were on a more magnificent scale than those of Greece Proper.

The Temple of Diana at Ephesus was 425 feet long by 220 broad, and the largest in the world.

The Heræum of Samos was 346 feet long by 189 broad.

The Didymæon of Miletus, 295 feet by 156.

The Temple of Cybele at Sardis, 261 feet by 144.

Of these splendid structures, and of the cities which they adorned, there are many remains—silent witnesses to the truth of early history.

As education and enlightenment spread throughout Europe, the learned became anxious to receive well-authenticated accounts of this most interesting country, an acquaintance with which was essential to a thorough knowledge of history; and antiquaries, especially, were desirous of obtaining accurate delineations of the remains of the monuments of antiquity with which it abounded.

But many circumstances combined to render this information scanty and infrequent. The country being in the hands of a semi-barbarous people, was difficult to traverse; the hostility of the Mahometans to Christians was extreme; the government was feeble, and the whole country overrun by lawless bands of robbers; lastly, the hardships and privations were so great that only the most adventurous would run the risk of travelling in the interior, and of these only a few were competent to afford accounts sufficiently accurate for antiquarian and historical purposes.

Paul Lucas was the first who traversed the peninsula. His first voyage commenced in 1699. He then visited Egypt, Syria, and Persia, and returned by Cyprus, Rhodes, and Broussa, to Constantinople. In 1704 he again left France for Constantinople, whence he travelled to Nicomedia, Nicæa, Kutayah, and Ancyra. Afterwards he visited Smyrna, Sardis, Attalia, Sagalassus, and Koniah. His descriptions of the ruins he saw are short and unsatisfactory, and the engravings in his book incorrect.

After Lucas, Spon and Wheler, at the end of the 17th century, went from Constantinople to Smyrna by Thyatira, and afterwards to Ephesus. The account they give of their tour is interesting, and the information they afford is on the whole very accurate. Their book contains some interesting details of a tour to the

valley of the Mæander in 1673, by Mr. Pickering, Mr. Salter, and some other Smyrna merchants. They passed by Changli to Priene, then to Miletus, and visited the Temple of Apollo Branchidæ, which Mr. Pickering mistook for the Mausoleum. They then went to Iassus, Mylassa, Stratonicæa, and returned by way of the Seven Churches.

After Spon, Tournefort, botanist to Louis XIV., was dispatched on a mission to Turkey in 1700. He passed from Constantinople to Trebisond by sea, visited Georgia and Armenia, and then returned by way of Tokat and Angora to Brousa. Thence he went to Smyrna, visiting Apollonia and Magnesia in his way. He afterwards went to Ephesus, Scala Nova, and Samos. His narrative is very clear, and well illustrated by engravings of antiquities and views of cities.

Pococke, in the beginning of the 18th century, passed several times through Bithynia, Galatia, and Ionia, and gives very full accounts of all that he saw; but, according to Colonel Leake, his narrative is in places confused, and not so good as might have been expected from such an accomplished scholar.

Corancez traversed a great part of Asia Minor between the years 1809 and 1812. His Itinerary, published in 1812, appears to be little known. After visiting Syria, he landed at Kelenderis, and passed through Anamour, Alayah, Side, Attalia, through Cibyra to Tabæ and Aphrodisias, and thence to Constantinople.

However complete the descriptions of ruins given by these travellers, the illustrations of their books were of inferior quality, and up to Pococke's time no person competent to make measured drawings of the ruins had visited the country. As an appreciation of the elegant architecture of the Greeks became more general, the want of correct delineations was much felt, especially by scholars and antiquaries. Consequently, in 1764, the Society of Dilettanti, which was founded in 1734 by a number of gentlemen who had travelled on the Continent, and who were desirous of improving the public taste in matters relating to architecture, resolved to send out properly-qualified persons to the East, "in order to collect information, and make observations relative to the ancient state of those countries, and to such monuments of antiquity as were still remaining." Dr. Chandler was selected as Director to an Expedition, Mr. Revett as architect, and Mr. Pars as painter. They left England in June, 1764, and returned in September, 1766, having visited during that period the Troad, Smyrna, Clazomenæ, Teos, Ephesus, Miletus, Priene, Heraclea, Mylasa, Stratonicæa, Tralles, Laodicea, Hierapolis, Colossæ, Sardis, Pergamus, and Thyatira. The results of their labours were published in a 4to volume by Dr. Chandler, in 1775, in two folio volumes of plates with descriptions, issued by the Society in 1769, under the title of "Antiquities of Ionia:" of these there were two editions. The architectural details of several temples are given in this volume, well drawn and engraved; but as the Mission had no funds for excavations, the information obtained was in many cases incomplete.

In 1811, a second Mission was dispatched to the Levant to obtain further information, consisting of Sir William Gell, accompanied by two architects, Messrs. Gandy and Bedford. They were instructed to visit Samos, Sardis, Aphrodisias, Hierapolis, Tralles, Laodicæa, Telmissus, Patara, Cnidus, Halicarnassus, Magnesia ad Mæandrum, Priene, and Branchidæ; and also several places in Greece. The results were published in a third volume of the "Ionian Antiquities," and in the "Inedited Antiquities of Attica."

Meanwhile, France had sent Gouffier Choiseul, who visited Greece and the western shores of Asia Minor in the year 1772, and published in 1782 several interesting views, with architectural details, in his "Voyage Pittoresque."

In the same year that Sir William Gell started for Asia Minor, Captain Beaufort commenced his important survey of the whole southern coast of the peninsula, from Syria to the Gulf of Scanderoon. He made several discoveries in Lycia; indeed, he may be said to be the first to make known the existence of entire cities in ruins in that extraordinary territory. A year later, Professor Cockerell visited Lycia in the course of a tour in Asia Minor. Some of the results of his observations have been made public in the supplement to Leake's "Asia Minor;" but it is much to be regretted that the greater part of his notes, which would be invaluable to the architect and archæologist, remain unpublished.

Colonel Leake,—one of the most accurate of all travellers in Turkey,—in 1805 traversed the continent, passing from Constantinople to Kelenderis. He returned by sea, touching at Cnidus, Assos, and other important places on the coast. His geographical studies and the indications given by him of the probable sites of ancient cities have been most valuable to succeeding travellers, and have led to the identification of many important places.

A few years later, Kinneir travelled from one end of the peninsula to the other. He does not, however, appear to have devoted much time to the observation of ruins.

Mr. Arundel, the British chaplain at Smyrna, visited the Seven Churches between 1820 and 1830, and subsequently made an excursion for the purpose of discovering the site of Antioch in Pisidia, during which he identified several celebrated sites.

In 1833 M. Guizot, the enlightened Minister of Public Instruction in France, commissioned M. Charles

Texier to explore Asia Minor and Persia. M. Texier spent several years in these countries. He passed through Bithynia and the central provinces, and returned to Constantinople, afterwards visiting Mysia, Æolia, Caria, and Lycia. He made careful detailed drawings of all the finest monuments existing in the country. These were published by the order and at the cost of the French Government, upon his return to Europe, in three folio volumes. The engravings were by the best artists, and executed at great cost. On account of the great expense of the work, it has not been generally accessible: consequently the beautiful edifices illustrated in it have not been studied as much as they deserve.

A second Expedition was undertaken by M. Texier, for the purpose of removing the friezes of the Temple of Diana Leucophryne at Magnesia ad Mæandrum. This operation was successfully performed. The vase of Pergamus and the frieze of the Temple of Neptune at Assos also were then obtained for the collection of the Louvre.

In 1835, Mr. Hamilton, Secretary to the Geological Society, in company with Mr. Strickland, an eminent geologist, thoroughly explored the coast of the Black Sea as far as Trebizond, then penetrated to Kars, and passed through the interior of the country, following a zigzag course, so as to traverse a great space of ground. In the two volumes published by Mr. Hamilton we find the most careful journal of observations made by any traveller. His astonishing accuracy must strike every one who has in any way followed in his steps.

Other travellers visited the coast at various times. The most distinguished of these was, without doubt, Mr. Layard; but his attention was devoted almost exclusively to Assyrian antiquities, and he but cursorily notices the ruins of later times. Amongst other travellers was Sir Charles Fellowes, who went from Constantinople to Adalia, visiting Aizani, Sagalassus, and other important sites by the way. He then skirted the coast of Syria as far as Patara, in the neighbourhood of which town he discovered the important remains of the city of Xanthus. He afterwards journeyed northwards to Smyrna by way of the valley of the Mæander. After his return to England, he represented to the trustees of the British Museum the desirability of removing the Xanthian marbles. An Expedition was consequently dispatched under Captain Graves, Sir Charles Fellowes volunteering to accompany it. The fine tombs and sculptures now in the Lycian room of the British Museum were then brought away. Sir Charles Fellowes' travels and his notes of the Expedition are well known.

During the sojourn of the Expedition on these coasts, three members of it — Lieutenant (now Captain) Spratt, Professor Forbes, and the Rev. J. Daniell—explored Lycia thoroughly, and made plans of all the principal ruined towns. The results of their labours were made public in two very interesting volumes.

Mr. Ainsworth, who accompanied the Euphrates Expedition in the capacity of geologist, was enabled to explore most of the eastern provinces of Asia Minor, and his narrative of his various journeys, containing precise and accurate descriptions of the ruins he visited, is one of the most pleasing books of travels in this part of the East that we possess.

In 1852, Mr. C. Newton, now keeper of Greek and Roman antiquities at the British Museum, was appointed Vice-Consul at Mitylene, chiefly in the interest of art and archæology. He thoroughly explored most of the islands, and frequently visited the mainland, where he made many interesting discoveries. It had been ever his ambition to discover the site of the sepulchre of Mausolus, king of Caria, which was considered one of the seven wonders of the ancient world. In 1855 he visited Budrum, and there found traces of fine Greek sculpture sufficient to induce him to ask assistance from the Government, which was at once granted. A ship of war, the *Gorgon* frigate, an officer of the Royal Engineers, Lieut. Smith, and a detachment of sappers, were dispatched to aid him in his operations. In the month of January, 1857, he had the satisfaction of ascertaining without doubt that he had come upon the site of the Mausoleum, and before the expiration of the year he had obtained sufficient architectural data to determine the plan of the monument and its general dimensions; and he had brought to light the magnificent series of sculptures now in the British Museum. In December, 1857, Mr. Newton proceeded to Cnidus, for the purpose of thoroughly exploring that ancient city, the ruins of which had been visited by Sir William Gell and the second Mission of the Dilettanti Society. Here he made excavations on the site of the Temple of Venus, at the Lion Tomb, the lower theatre, and the *temenos* of Hecate.

During the years 1857-58, Mr. Newton and Lieut. Smith were enabled to explore the whole of that part of Caria, from Labranda and Euromus to the Bay of Marmarice, opposite the island of Rhodes.

Amongst other discoveries made was that of the ruins of the Temple of Hecate at Lagina, with the sculpture slabs of its frieze in tolerable preservation. Lieut. Smith identified the site of Labranda, where was situated the celebrated Temple of Jupiter; and Mylasa, Myndus, Bargalia were visited, and the island of Cos was thoroughly explored. Mr. Newton also visited the ruins of the Temple of Apollo Branchidæ, and brought from the Sacred Way which led to it the series of figures now in the corridor of the British Museum.

In 1857 I was sent out by the Government to join the Expedition, with which I remained a year. During this time I visited Budrum and Cnidus, explored the island of Cos, and upon my way home visited the site of Troy and Thessalonica.

In 1861, the Dilettanti Society being desirous of obtaining further information as to the state of the sites of certain ancient temples, commissioned me to visit them, and report to them as to the desirability of excavation at the following places :— .

The Temple of Bacchus at Teos, which, though it had been visited by a former mission, had not been thoroughly explored.

The Temple of Apollo Sminthens in the Troad, the remains of which had been discovered by Captain Spratt.[1]

The Temple of Minerva at Priene, and that of Apollo Branchidæ at Miletus, which had been visited by the Budrum Expedition.

During the journeys necessary for exploration, I visited the whole coast northward to the Troad from the point that had been reached by Mr. Newton, and in this manner, from the Gulf of Mendelet to Cape Lectum, on the north side of the Gulf of Adrymittium, completed a survey of the coasts of Caria, Ionia, and Æolia, where we know the finest buildings erected by the Greek colonists formerly existed.

Upon the receipt of my report, the Dilettanti Society resolved to have the site of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos thoroughly excavated. This was done by me in the spring of 1860, and the details obtained enabled me to complete a restoration of this celebrated building, which I have reason to believe will eventually be published.

In the present work illustrations of the finest examples of temples and other edifices measured by M. Texier will be found, accompanied by short descriptions taken from his writings and from those of other travellers in Asia Minor, and preceded by an outline of the various excursions made by me for the survey of the coast. This, it is hoped, may prove not uninstructive to the general reader, and may add some little to what is already known of the antiquities of this most interesting country.

The accompanying map shows the various routes followed, and also the principal excursions of the Budrum Expedition.

[1] See Transactions of the Royal Society of Literature, vol. III.

THE COASTS OF ÆOLIA, IONIA, & CARIA.

ÆOLIA.

I LEFT England for Marseilles, accompanied by my wife, July 25th, 1861. Having ascertained from experience the desirability of having a European servant when travelling in Asia Minor, and the difficulty of obtaining a suitable one at Smyrna, I determined to go by way of Corfu, in the hope of obtaining the services of a sapper who had served in the Budrum expedition, and who was quartered there. Accordingly, from Marseilles we went to Genoa, then across Italy to Ancona, and from thence by an Austrian Lloyds' steamer for Corfu. The sapper was there; but upon application to his commanding officer, I found that he could not be then spared, as he was regimental interpreter, but that his term of service would expire in three months, when he promised to join me at Smyrna, in case he should be required. From Corfu, our vessel proceeded to Syra, touching at Zante, Cephalonia, and Cerigo, and we reached Smyrna August 25th. As the weather was too hot for excursions, we remained there to await the arrival of our heavy baggage, consisting of our tents, saddles, &c., which had been dispatched from England in the *Agia Sofia*.

Owing to increased strictness of the custom-house authorities, the trouble of clearing baggage is much greater than formerly. The Turkish Government has lately imposed a duty of eight per cent. *ad valorem*, on both exports and imports; consequently, if the contents of the packages do not consist of merchandise accompanied by an invoice, the inspectors, who are chiefly Armenians, fix the value according to their own notions, which, it is needless to say, are frequently wide of the mark. In our case, however, thanks to the kindness of our late Consul Mr. Blunt, matters were much facilitated, and after two visits to the custom-house in company with a *cavass* from the Consulate, our effects were passed without charge, beyond the usual *bakshcesh*, which has here become a regular toll in place of a gift.

Soon after my arrival, Mr. Blunt informed me that he had received a dispatch from Sir Henry Bulwer requesting him to take measures to secure a torso discovered by Captain Spratt at Elaea, in the Gulf of Sanderlik, for the British Museum. As in all probability a fortnight would elapse before the heat moderated sufficiently for me to commence excursions by land, I agreed to undertake this for him, as it would enable me to explore the coasts of the Gulf of Sanderlik by means of a caïque.

Mr. Blunt procured me a useful companion in an old man, Spiro by name, who had served as pilot on board a British ship of war engaged in surveying the coast. Spiro was a man of sixty years of age, hearty, robust, experienced, and trustworthy, as I afterwards found during other expeditions in which he accompanied us in the capacity of a travelling servant.

The caïque hired for the voyage, which was to occupy about a week or ten days, was a new boat, about twenty feet long. There is no cabin in these vessels, which are built for lightness and speed, so that at night we were obliged to moor our boat near the shore, in order that a tent might be formed with a sail on the after part of the boat for us to sleep in, the sailors sleeping on shore or on the fore part outside the tent. Our crew consisted of three men, besides Spiro, all Greeks who had been engaged by English ships of war as boatmen, or in some other capacity.

We started August 31st, at 7 o'clock in the morning; but as there was no wind, we did not make much progress, and by night had only reached a sandbank opposite two picturesque mountains, called the *Brothers*, from two peaks resembling one another. We were here isolated from the mainland by a large sheet of shallow water, where extensive fisheries are carried on for the supply of Smyrna. We obtained fresh fish, which our crew broiled upon the embers of a wood fire for dinner.

On the mainland opposite us was a hill, upon which, according to the Admiralty charts, stood the small town of Leuke. There were no ruins visible, as far as I could see by the aid of a powerful telescope. Unfortunately, the water was too shallow to enable me to explore the site. Leuke was founded by a

Persian general, Tachos by name, who revolted against Artaxerxes, and retired to an island adjoining the coast of Æolia.

The next morning, as the wind was favourable, we set sail at daybreak, and rounding the cape on the northern side of the Gulf of Smyrna, entered the Gulf of Sanderlik, formerly called that of Elaea. In the afternoon we put into a small bay, on which stands a *tchiftlik*, or large farm, called Ali Agha. The village and adjoining land are the property of M. Baltazzi, a rich Smyrna merchant. As I was furnished with a letter of introduction to the steward who managed the estate, we were hospitably received, and invited to take up our quarters on shore for the night. The steward was a Greek, who had accompanied M. Baltazzi during an excursion in Europe, and he was consequently a man of greater information than most of those in his position. After the dinner and the invariable coffee and pipes, we paid a visit to some of the steward's relations, who resided in the village.

In the morning I went to see some fragments of a small Ionic building that formerly stood in the plain between the village and the landing-place. These fragments consisted of a capital 1·20 feet in diameter below the astragal, the base of a pilaster with enriched mouldings, and some other smaller mouldings, all of elegant character. They had been dug up on the site of a Greek church, which doubtless had replaced a small Ionic shrine of great beauty Ali Agha is marked on Kiepert's map as the site of Myrina; but there are no vestiges of foundations to justify his conclusion that this was the site of the town.

As the site of Cyme was not above an hour's ride from the village, I procured a horse and guide, and rode thither. Passing over hilly ground to the south, I came to a second small bay. The city seems to have occupied two low hills facing the sea, about three-quarters of a mile in extent. Broken fragments of marble and pottery, which afford an indubitable clue to the sites of towns, covered the ground. There were no walls to be seen above ground, nor were there any inscriptions to be found. A Doric capital and a few mouldings were the only remains to show that a large city formerly stood here.

We embarked on the afternoon of the same day, and having passed a headland a few miles from Ali Agha, we put into a sandy cove beyond it.

Here were portions of Byzantine buildings near the shore, and also a pedestal bearing an inscription, which, however, afforded no evidence as to the name of the town that evidently had occupied the site. A poor farm-house, occupied by a negro and a Turk, both suffering from the effects of fever, was the only habitation near. From them I obtained several coins picked up on the spot, and from the letters on them there seems to be no doubt that this was the real site of Myrina, as they were almost all of that town; being Æ 4. Head of an Amazon; *rev.* A vase between M and Y. Indications of the former existence of a town here were to be seen in the broken pottery, as on the site of Cyme. The fragments of pottery covered the entire surface of a low hill at the head of the cove.

One of my objects in visiting this gulf was the discovery of the site of the Temple of Apollo Grynæus, the exact position of which had never been ascertained. Strabo informs us that it stood upon a small peninsula,—almost an island. While skirting the shore at the head of a second bay, we hailed a shepherd boy, the only human being to be seen, and inquired if there were *eski bina*, old walls, in the neighbourhood. He was at first afraid, and about to run away; he feared probably for his flock, as, within the memory of many, Greek pirates from the islands were in the habit of making descents upon the coast and carrying off the flocks and crops of the inhabitants. However, upon being reassured, he pointed out what appeared to be a low island with many trees and much brushwood on it.

We rowed to the spot, and upon landing found traces of a Byzantine enclosure, probably a fortress. Two architrave stones formed the gate piers; they were, however, of coarse rough stone, and could not have formed parts of the temple, which we know was built of white marble. However, upon carefully searching the ground beyond the fortress, I came upon the flute of a Doric column of white marble, which, from its dimensions, must have belonged to a building of great size, and near it a fragment of similar marble, with a Greek scroll of fine style sculptured on it. From the fact of the small peninsula corresponding so exactly with Pliny's description, and from the circumstance of fragments of white marble (a material used only in the principal temples) belonging to a large building being found here, I am inclined to believe that this was the site of the Temple of Apollo Grynæus.

Excavations on the spot would no doubt lead to interesting discoveries.

We left Grynium after a visit of an hour or two, and with a favouring breeze reached the *scala* of Kasikeui (ancient Elaea), situated at the head of the gulf, by nightfall. The land here is low and marshy, but rises gradually at a distance of two or three miles from the shore, forming a mountainous range of no great height.

As there was no accommodation to be obtained on shore, we slept on board, and early the next day proceeded on horseback in search of the statue. We found it lying in a vineyard about two miles from the *scala*. It was that of a colossal male figure with largely-developed muscles, probably of Hercules. The head, arms, and legs had disappeared, nor could we find any trace of them. They had been joined to the body by cramps, as was frequently the case in Greek colossal statues of the best period. The smooth joints and cramp-holes remained. The chest was injured by the marks of balls, which showed that it had at one time formed a target for the Turks. After some delay, the owner of the vineyard made his appearance, and,

after considerable negotiation, the price was agreed upon, and he gave me a written agreement to allow it to be removed when sent for. Captain Spratt eventually carried off the figure, and it now stands under the colonnade of the British Museum.[1] There are no ruins of any temple from which this statue could have been brought. A few fragments of architrave and other stones are to be seen in the walls and at the mouths of wells in the neighbourhood. I obtained here a coin of Elaea; Æ 3, Head of Pallas with a helmet; *rev.* A grain of barley within a wreath of olive-leaves between E and Λ.

We were not loth to leave this swampy unhealthy spot the next day for Sanderlik, the town from which the gulf takes its name. It is a small place, but it possesses a castle, with a small garrison, and has a governor with the title of *mudir*. We paid him a visit, and he permitted us to inspect the castle. A Greek, who seemed to possess the best house in the town, called to see us and invited us to dinner. There are no remains of ancient Pitane, which stood here, except some walls under water on the south side of the peninsula on which the town stands.

As the breeze was increasing in violence, and we feared a gale, it was thought advisable to sail across the mouth of the gulf before the gale came on. We did not reach the harbour of Fouges the same evening, but landed for the night on a sandy beach at the extreme point of the cape which is opposite Karabournou. The next morning we sailed into the port of Fouges, ancient Phocaea.

The modern town, which is a place much frequented by caïques engaged in the coasting trade, stands in a sheltered situation at the foot of a range of mountains. It is surrounded by walls which appear to be of the Byzantine period. I was taken to see two Roman pedestals standing in one of the streets, but could hear of no other antiquities in the place, though I was informed that the peasants in the neighbourhood of the town frequently came upon old foundations when digging wells and reservoirs.

We left the same day, and as we were favoured by the *imbat* or west wind,—which blows up the Gulf of Smyrna almost every day during the summer months,—we reached the town before night on 5th September.

[1] M. Texier heard of the existence of this statue from a professor of Greek in Paris some thirty years ago. The right shoulder of the figure has been excellently restored. Mr. Newton has had a cast from the arm and chest of a muscular fisherman placed by the side of the torso, for the benefit of those who wish to compare the antique with nature. The close resemblance of the one to the other is something marvellous.

TOWNS OF ÆOLIA.[1]

ELAEA.

ELAEA, the port and arsenal of Pergamus, was situated at a distance of twelve stadia to the south of the mouth of the Caicus. This was an unfavourable situation, for all sea-ports near the mouths of rivers are liable to be choked up with sand. When we visited these shores, their former condition was so changed, that, in order to reach the lagoon, which was formerly the port, we had to proceed through a vast marsh. The alluvial soil brought down by the Caicus extends for several miles into the sea. A bar of sand encumbers the entrance of the river. The whole coast is absolutely a desert, without doubt on account of the pestilential air which arises from its shores.

It is difficult to describe the aspect of ruin and desolation which this coast of Æolia presents. Judging it impossible to approach by sea, we went to Pitane, and there we took horses, in order to reach the place by land. A Turkish farm, where we found but two or three inhabitants, who did not pass the night there, was the only dwelling in modern Elaea. Forests of reeds and of willows serve as shelter to a multitude of aquatic birds of various species.

Such is the present state of this town, which was the depository of the wealth of Attalus and the scene of the desperate struggle of Mithridates. It was at Elaea that Scipio, having fallen ill when making war against Antiochus, received from that king a great favour in the liberation of his young son, who had been made prisoner while navigating the Sea of Eubœa. All memorial of these times has disappeared. Elaea is called in the present day Touzla Kazleu (the salt-lake of the geese).

Some remains of walls are the only vestiges visible of the ancient town. We discovered, however, in the midst of the reeds, a block of grey marble, on which we read this inscription:—"The Senate and the People have honoured Titus Julius Quadratus, Proconsul of Crete and Cyrene, Ambassador of the Emperor in the province of Cappadocia, Ambassador of the Emperor and Lieutenant-General of Lycia and of Pamphylia, Ambassador in Asia for the second time, Ambassador in Pontus and Bithynia; Euphratus Marcellus, Epulon (honours), the benefactor and constructor of the town." In the conviction that the Elaeans felt that the name of their town would never perish, they neglected to inscribe it on this marble. This was the only inscription that the *Goose marsh* afforded.

Kitche Keui, the nearest village, is abundantly provided with springs and fountains; but the surrounding mountains are barren and sparsely populated. The inhabitants procure water by means of wells and of cisterns. At a mile to the south of Kitche Keui we pass a river called Kondoura Tchai, the bed of which is about 160 yards in breadth. It has its source, doubtless, in the volcanic country of Lydia, for the pebbles which roll in its course are of a volcanic nature. There are many aquatic tortoises in it. This current of water is perhaps only the river Xanthus, at the mouth of which was situated the ancient Myrina. The topography of the towns of Æolia is exactly determined by Strabo, as may be seen in the following table:—

From Pitane to the mouth of the Caicus			30 stadia
,, Elaea	,,	,,	12 ,,
,, Grynium	,,	,,	30 ,,
,, Myrina	,,	,,	40 ,,
,, Cyme	,,	,,	40 ,,
,, Neontichos	,,	,,	30 ,,
,, Larissa	,,	,,	70 ,,

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie-mineure*.

GRYNIUM.

The town of Grynium, or Grynia, was at first founded on an island, which afterwards became united to the continent. It was celebrated for a temple to Apollo, built of white marble, which enjoyed the privilege of having an oracle, as did most of the sanctuaries of this god. The Temple of Apollo Grynæus was celebrated throughout all the Greek world. Reference is made to it by Virgil in two different passages. The town of Grynium belonged to the inhabitants of Myrina. In the time of Pliny it was already a desert. Xenophon informs us that the king of Persia, Artaxerxes, made a present of these two towns to the Erythræan Gongylus, who had been banished from his country for having favoured the interests of the king of Persia. Gongylus was then master of Pergamus. Grynium was taken by Parmenio, and from that time escaped the domination of the Persians.

The ruins of this town have completely disappeared from the surface of the ground; but some years ago some Greeks from Temnos, who were about to build a church, dug on the foundations of the temple, and found some great blocks of white marble, which were used in the new building.

The site of Grynium is now waste land, and without name. It is situated on the direct route from Pergamus to Smyrna. The distances are given in the preceding table. If we may rely upon a note inserted in the French translation of Strabo, the ruins of the temple were visible at the commencement of the last century. An inscription copied from the door is thus rendered:—"To Apollo Fatidicus, Philæterus, son of Attalus." This agrees with the facts stated in Herodotus, that the ancient temples of Asia were burnt by Xerxes. We find there but very few temples anterior to the time of Alexander. The Temple of Assos is an exception, because that town always remained in the possession of the Persians.

MYRINA.

The maritime town Myrina had a port and an arsenal, of which the vestiges have disappeared under the alluvial soil. This town, according to Mela, was founded by Myrinus, the chief of the colony who arrived on this coast. Strabo, more attached to the Homeric traditions, pretends that it was founded by the Amazon Myrina, who was buried in the plains of Troy. It took the name of Sebastopolis, without doubt because it was rebuilt by the liberality of Tiberius, after the great earthquake which ravaged twelve towns of Asia, and principally those of Æolia. It has been remarked that this name has not been perpetuated on any coin. Not far from Myrina there is another anchorage called Portus Archivorum, near which is an altar of twelve gods.

Peutinger's table indicates twelve miles as the distance between these two towns, which agrees with the distance given by Strabo.

CYME.

According to Strabo and Mela, the name of Cyme was given to the town by an Amazon, as was said to be the case with Ephesus, Myrina, and Smyrna. Cyme was founded twenty years after the Æolians were established at Lesbos, and eighteen years before Smyrna.

The Lydian Pactyas, being pursued by the satrap Mazares after the taking of Sardis, sought refuge at Cyme. Mazares demanded that the fugitive should be given up to him; but, after having consulted the oracle of Branchidæ, the inhabitants refused to give up their guest, and afforded him facilities to cross over to Mytilene, and thence to Chios. In the latter island he was seized by the Persians, being dragged from the asylum of the Temple of Minerva Polias.

In the time of Darius, Cyme was governed by satraps. It was in its harbour that the remains of Xerxes' fleet took refuge after the battle of Salamis. After passing under the dominion of the kings of Syria and those of Pergamus, it submitted to the Roman government, and at the division of provinces made by Diocletian it was comprehended in that of which Ephesus was the metropolis. Temples, a gymnasium, and porticos are mentioned in the inscriptions found upon the site, but no traces of this building are now to be seen.

In the 5th century it had the rank and title of an episcopal town. Maximus, its bishop, assisted at the Council of Ephesus. The vicinity of Phocæa Nuova, built by the Genoese, was as fatal to Cyme as the sand which blocked up its port. Still we know that Cyme enjoyed a certain degree of commercial prosperity

until the 15th century. It fell into the hands of Djouneid, a rebel emir, who took possession of the greater part of Æolia, and waged war against Mahomet I. The sultan laid siege to the town, took its citadel by assault, and massacred the garrison, but spared the inhabitants, who were dispersed amongst the neighbouring towns.

From this period Cyme ceased to exist; its public buildings fell into ruins, and it became a quarry from which stones were procured for the erection of villages on the shores of the gulf. In the present day, there is hardly one stone upon another remaining to show where this flourishing city formerly stood.

The chief towns of the interior were Aegae, Temnos, Larissa, and Neontichos. The sites of these have not been determined with any degree of certainty.

TEOS.

BY the 17th of September the heat had sufficiently moderated to enable me to undertake excursions by land. Of the sites I had undertaken to explore, Teos being the nearest to Smyrna, I made arrangements to go there, and engaged the services of Spiro for the trip. The ruins of Teos are situated near the town of Sighajik, which is a long day's ride from Smyrna, on the south side of the peninsula that forms the northern boundary of the Gulf of Smyrna. On account of the great length of this tongue of land,—some fifty or sixty miles,—the sea passage occupies three days with the most favourable wind. I therefore determined to proceed by caïque to the narrowest part of the isthmus, and then to cross on horseback by way of the town of Vourlah. This plan gave me an opportunity of seeing the site of Clazomenæ, one of the principal towns of Ionia, which stood upon an island adjoining the place where we were to land.

We started on the evening of the 17th,—for the *imbat* blows up the gulf during the summer months, but dies away towards night; therefore the evening is the best time for setting sail. We slept under a tent formed of sails in the caïque, and at daybreak found ourselves at Vourlah Scala. A neighbouring fountain furnished us with the means of ablution, and during the time that elapsed before horses could be procured from Vourlah, which was three miles distant, I searched the neighbourhood for ruins, but found nothing but a few stones, evidently brought from the opposite island, upon which formerly stood Clazomenæ. In the present day there are not even the foundations of its buildings remaining. As the site is so easily accessible, every stone has been removed for the purpose of being used in the construction of houses at Smyrna and elsewhere. The causeway mentioned by Strabo is visible, though partly submerged. The country on the mainland opposite the island is gently undulating, and forms the lowest part of the peninsula of Karabournou, which in other parts is occupied by high mountains.

Horses having arrived, we arranged our baggage, and proceeded through well-cultivated fields and vineyards to the town of Vourlah. This town, situated partly on a hill, is inhabited chiefly by Greeks. It is a flourishing place, its prosperity being chiefly derived from the culture of the vine for raisins, and from the production of silk. There is a school here, established by American missionaries. We halted for a frugal breakfast, and then proceeded through a flat cultivated country for two hours. We soon came to low hills covered with brushwood, and after three hours' journey over these, arrived in sight of the Bay of Sighajik. Looking down from the summit of a rocky hill, we saw the town lying at the head of a small bay. Behind the town, which was surrounded by high walls, stretched an extensive plain well stocked with trees. On the opposite side of the bay was a range of low hills, and at its mouth a small island, which I at once concluded would be the best place for our camping-ground, as the whole coast would be thence accessible by boat, and we should be free from molestation

We reached the gates of the town by three o'clock Upon inquiry for the governor, who was a *yuzbashi*, or captain, we found him encamped outside the walls near the sea Upon explaining the object of my journey, he begged us to pitch our tent near his own for protection, as he said that there were many *fena adamler* (bad men) about, and that he would not be responsible for our safety if we did not. We declined, for if we had followed his advice, we should have been subjected to the annoyance of visitors at all hours of the day, and told him that it was our intention to encamp on the island, requesting him to furnish us with a boat and two guards. A bargain was soon concluded, and by sunset our tent was pitched, and we were glad to be able to repose free from the molestation of any plagues more troublesome than earwigs, which were very numerous. The island was a rock rising out of the sea, covered with long grass and bushes. It was above half a mile in length by about 300 yards in width, and was situated about half a mile from shore.

The next morning we rowed to the southern side of the peninsula, rounding a rocky point, and landing

at the ancient mole of Teos. The foundations of the city walls are visible near this point. The whole site is covered with cornfields and gardens. We soon came upon the ruins of an Ionic temple, which proved to be that of Bacchus, and also upon some remains of a theatre. The ruins of the city occupied an isthmus about two miles and a half broad, connecting a rocky peninsula of no great extent with the mainland. The ground upon which the city stood is not perfectly level, but slopes towards the east. The city walls can be traced for the greater part of their extent. They are between three and four miles in circuit, built of large blocks of isodomous masonry put together without cement. The position of the gates could not be ascertained. There were three or four mounds of ruins upon the site. The first we reached was in the middle of a cornfield. It was much overgrown with brushwood, and the stones collected from the field had been thrown upon the architectural members, so that but few of them were to be seen. The foundations of the cella of the temple were visible. The interior dimensions were 31·15 feet by 19·85 feet. The wall was 3·8 feet thick. The positions of the columns were not to be ascertained without excavation. The order had been Corinthian, of Greek character. Several fragments of the architrave stones were found, but no frieze. The architrave had an ovolo moulding on the top, and the edge of each fascia was ornamented with an enriched bead. In an adjoining field were some of the lower drums of coupled columns, marking apparently the site of an agora. Of the theatre the vomitories only remained; the seats had all been removed, and the remains of the proscenium were found in an adjoining field.

Outside the town walls, near the ruins just described, which were situated to the south-east, there were the remains of a small Roman temple, which had been prostyle and tetrastyle. The columns were monolithic, and the frieze convex. The cornice, frieze, and architrave were in one block of stone. These several facts show that it was late and poor in style, so that the entire demolition of its ruins, which was effected between the time of my first and second visit to Sighajik—within a period of six months—was fortunately not so much to be regretted as would have been the case had it been a fine monument of Greek art. North of this ruin there extended a large tract of marshy ground, on which could be traced the *Via Sacra* by the lines formed by the lids and other portions of sarcophagi. None of these tombs remained entire.

In the middle of the marsh, near the bank of a small stream that runs into the harbour, were the ruins of a square building, apparently a mausoleum. The core of the building was about forty feet square. Some pieces of a rich frieze of the Corinthian order were found, but no traces of either columns or pilasters were seen. The tomb stood within a peribolus formed by pilasters of grey marble, with engaged columns at the sides. Fifteen of these were standing in the marsh to the height of four or five feet. The core of the building was of rag; the casing had been of white marble. The scroll ornaments of the frieze had been delicately carved; but the too manifest use of the drill showed that it was of late date. North of the walls of the town were remains of other tombs.

I repeatedly visited the ruins of the Temple of Bacchus for the purpose of making sketches for a report to the Dilettanti Society. I found that the bases of two columns and portions of the pavement were visible at one corner of the heap; and as the mouldings of these were of fine character, there was good promise of important results if excavations were made here. The temple had been built of a bluish marble obtained from a quarry about three miles from the site. We visited the quarry, and found in its vicinity several immense blocks of similar marble cut into curious ledges. Mr. Hamilton gives a representation of one of them.[1] Upon them were various rude inscriptions, such as "Loco III."

Sighajik is a dirty town of about 3,000 inhabitants. The walls are built of blocks of marble from Teos, amongst which may be seen here and there mouldings and other architectural members. It has one mosque, and a bath from which an inscription was taken away by Lord Dufferin, after a show of opposition on the part of the townspeople, especially of the female part of the community. Almost every inhabitant possesses a field or garden in the vicinity of the town; so that, on the whole, the people are in a thriving condition. As many of them are Turks who were expelled from the Morea, they commonly speak Greek, and associate with the *ghaiour* to a greater extent than is generally the case in the Turkish provinces. One day we rode to Sevri-Hissar, a large town four miles from Sighajik. I saw there many fragments of inscriptions, capitals, and sculpture built into the walls of the houses. All these must have been brought from Teos, as there was no other ancient city in the neighbourhood. We returned to Smyrna by land on October 1st.

[1] See Hamilton, *Researches in Asia Minor*, vol. ii. p. 19.

AN HISTORICAL ACCOUNT OF TEOS. (Abridged from Texier's *Asie-Mineure*.)

Teos was a Carian town, which was in existence before the arrival of the first Hellenic colonists. Its inhabitants, more hospitable than their compatriots, received and entertained the Mynians of Orchomenos, who landed at their town under the leadership of Athamas. This pacific conduct soon became known in Greece, and attracted the Ionian colonists, who, led by Apœcus, established themselves in the Teian territory. This second migration was followed by that of a body of Athenians and Bœotians. The Carian population was soon intermingled with and absorbed by the European race, and Teos became a Greek town holding an important rank in the Ionian confederation.

Teos was one of the first towns attacked by the Persians when they waged war against the Ionian settlements. The Teians followed the example of the inhabitants of Phocæa, and when they were reduced to the last extremity they took to their ships and quitted the country. They however returned in after-times, and when Alexander had expelled the Persians, Teos became one of the most prosperous cities in the country. The Teians cultivated the fine arts and brought them to great perfection.

The worship of Bacchus was especially cultivated by the Teians, and the Dionysiac festivals celebrated here became so renowned that actors from all parts of Asia were attracted to them. These actors settled in the town and established a corporation of contractors for public entertainments, who sent troops of actors to all parts of the ancient world, even to Gaul. At Vienne, in Dauphiny, there is an inscription which reads as follows:—"The actors of Asia, and all those belonging to the same corporation, have raised this monument of their existence."

After the disasters of Sicily, the Teians strove to escape from the yoke of the Athenians, taking part with the Peloponnesians. The Athenians had built at Teos a long wall, which separated the town from the rest of the continent. This the inhabitants destroyed. When, however, the Athenians recovered possession of the Asiatic cities, they rebuilt all the walls, and those which exist are their work.

During the war with Antiochus, the Teians were the means of saving the Roman fleet from destruction. It had entered the harbour behind the town (the port of Sighajik) to provision. Meanwhile Polixenidas, the admiral of the royal fleet, set sail from Colophon, intending to attack it by land and by sea, as the entrance of the port was so narrow that only one ship could go out at a time. But the Teians, perceiving the design of the admiral, forewarned the Romans and invited them into the other harbour, which was more commodious. Here they took in provision more easily, and when the enemy's fleet came in sight, they rowed out and escaped.

After the defeat of Antiochus, Teos passed into the power of the kings of Pergamus, and became part of the province of Asia. When Christianity spread through the country, Teos was amongst the first towns which were converted. In the time of St. Polycarp of Smyrna, Daphnus was the first bishop of Teos.

Teos was situated upon the southern coast of the Erythræan peninsula, in the narrowest part, between the Gulf of Smyrna and the Samian sea. The town itself was built upon an isthmus, bounded by the Bay of Sighajik on the west, and on the other side by the Gulf of Teos. The port of Sighajik is the ancient *portus Geræstius*. It is one of the safest harbours on the coast, but the entrance is difficult.

The modern town of Sighajik stands on the east side of the bay, and upon the isthmus upon which Teos stood. The materials furnished by the ancient city have been employed in the construction of the modern town. It is surrounded by walls, which contain several inscriptions built into them.

The site of Teos, which was thirty stadia from Port Geræstius, is separated from the plain near Sighajik by rising ground.

The ruins of the Temple of Bacchus form an immense mass. It is easy to recognize the principal architectural members of the building. The architrave and cornice stones remain. The cymatium is decorated with the honeysuckle ornament and lions' heads. The capitals, which are Ionic, are simple, yet of fine style.

The temple, like most of those of Asia, stood in an enclosure surrounded by columns. The foundations of these colonnades are visible above ground; so that it would not require much labour to discover the arrangement of this beautiful classical edifice.

The building second in point of interest is the Theatre, which is situate upon a neighbouring hill, and which faces the south, contrary to the prescriptions of Vitruvius. Its proscenium is entirely destroyed, and the seats for the most part removed.

There is another edifice situated near the centre of the isthmus, and about a mile from the southern port. It was a small building, standing upon a pyramidal base, and which had been richly ornamented, to judge from the delicacy of the sculptured cornices which lie around. This monument was surrounded by a colonnade of pilasters of grey marble, with half-columns attached on the opposite sides: the north side of this enclosure was 141 paces, and the west side 160.

The walls of the town are constructed of large blocks of ashlar, put together without cement.

The south port is now blocked up and converted into a marsh. The remains of its mole still exist, but there are no signs of a maritime arsenal. In a valley, whence springs a rivulet that runs into the southern port, there are some large blocks of marble, the destination of which cannot be divined. The largest measures about three yards, the smallest about two yards, each way. These immense cubes are cut into prismatic forms, like small staircases and tablets: they can only be compared to enormous crystals of sulphate of soda. They almost all bear unintelligible Latin inscriptions, amongst which may be read LOCO IIII. No one has yet been able to explain the purpose for which these blocks were intended.

In the neighbourhood, and not far from Sevri-Hissar, are the quarries which furnished the marble of Teos. It is grey and crystallized, belonging to the limestone formation of the peninsula of Erythræ. This peninsula is mountainous and uncultivated. Many villages inhabited by shepherds exist in its gorges, which were formerly the resort of pirates called Coryceans, from Mount Corycus, the principal mountain.

THE TROAD, ASSOS, & PERGAMUS.

SOON after our return from Sighajik I made preparations for an excursion to the Troad, for the purpose of inspecting the remains of the Temple of Apollo Smintheus, which were discovered by Captain Spratt. Finding that the Austrian Lloyds' vessels stopped under steam at Cape Baba,—the ancient Lectum, which forms the northern boundary of the Gulf of Adrymittium,—and that the ruins of the temple were not many miles from the cape, I left Smyrna, for Cape Baba, on 13th October by one of those steamers. Old Spiro not being well enough for this journey, I procured the services of a one-eyed Ionian whom we had encountered at Syra on our voyage out—Georgio by name. His first exploit was to lose one of the tents we took with us when we left the vessel, before daybreak on the 13th. On the whole he served me faithfully, but was a little addicted to grumbling and raki. We could always find out when he had imbibed too much raki; for on such occasions he was particularly sensitive about his sightless orb, which he endeavoured to conceal by means of his long black locks of hair.

Before reaching Baba we touched at Mytilene; but as this was at midnight, we, of course, could see nothing of the town. Upon landing, we went shivering into a wretched café, and remained there until we could arrange about the mode of conveyance to Kulaklee. At last we determined to go by boat to the point nearest the village, and to send on for horses. We rowed along the shore, which is bold and rocky, for some six miles, and then landed in a sandy cove. As Kulaklee was not far off, we left Georgio to follow with the baggage, and walked to the village, which is situated on a hill at the end of a little valley, opening into the large plain of Toozla, at a distance of about a mile and a half from Kulaklee. The ruins were situated at the bottom of the valley, where the inhabitants had their gardens. Here we resolved to pitch the tent, for the sake of privacy and quiet, although the natives, as usual, told us that there were many robbers about.

We spent three or four days here examining the ruins, which consist of those of the temple and of a small Roman building near it.

The whole site of the temple is now occupied by small gardens, a few columns lying in one, some bases in another, and foundations of walls in another. This made the exploration difficult, as we had in every case to trespass upon the property of the inhabitants. In one of the gardens—that of the *mollah*—I found a base apparently in the position it formerly occupied, and several drums of columns. The mouldings of the base were very peculiar, consisting of two scotias divided by beads between an upper and lower torus. The whole of the base was of one stone to the top of the apophyge. Built into a wall of an adjoining garden was a piece of an Ionic capital of unusual character, as the hollow of the cushion was filled with a scroll ornament of elegant form. I subsequently found another capital in the valley of Toozla, two miles from the Temple, the ornament of which was more perfect. The lower diameter of the column was 3·37 feet. Near the column was a portion of Hellenic wall, which appeared to be part of the substructure of the temple. A piece of the cymatium, with a beautiful honeysuckle ornament on it, was built into one of the garden walls, and also a piece of frieze with sculpture on it representing a battle of Amazons.

About two hundred yards west of the drums of columns stood a mass of Hellenic ruins about 25 feet high: this probably had formed part of the propylæa. Near it was a piece of small frieze, with sculpture of a tripod and laurel-leaves between two griffins; but there was no trace of columns or pilasters near. The Roman ruin consists of an arch of brickwork with architectural decorations. Here and there the rock cropped up through the soil; and apparently the temple had been built upon it. I found several inscriptions in the walls of houses in the village, which prove indisputably that the temple was that of the Sminthian Apollo.

On the 18th we started for Beahrahm, the site of Assos. Ascending the hills to the east, we rode an hour through a wild upland country covered with bushes. We then passed through a village, and after

another hour's journey came to a steep descent, from which we looked over an extensive plateau bordering the Gulf of Adrymittium. Near the sea, about two miles from us, rose a precipitous isolated rock, upon which stood the Acropolis of Assos. At its base lay the village of Beahrahm: the walls of Assos were distinctly visible joining the rock of the Acropolis and running down towards the sea. The plateau was about four hundred feet above the level of the sea, and was bounded on the north by low hills covered with trees, on the south by precipices on the seashore. It was chiefly grass land, affording pasturage to numerous flocks of goats. The island of Mytilene appeared to be quite close, though the strait is four or five miles broad at this point. We could, with the aid of a glass, distinguish villages and detached houses scattered over the sides of the mountains which form the northern part of the island. At the foot of this mountain was situated the town of Molivo, which we were destined before long to visit much against our will. The weather was cloudy, so the deep shadow thrown upon the opposite mountains and the rocks of Assos, which are of a dark reddish tint, together with the leaden-coloured sea, combined to give the landscape a gloomy aspect, which is indelibly impressed upon my memory.

ASSOS.

The city of Assos is situated on the northern shore of the Gulf of Adrymittium, about twenty miles from Cape Lectum, called by the Turks Baba. The whole of this coast is high land, ranging to a height of five or six hundred feet, and descending abruptly to the seashore. In the neighbourhood of Assos it is precipitous. The city was built upon a rocky ledge on the seaside, on a level with the high land, and intervening between the edge of the precipice and a higher rocky hill, upon the summit of which stood the Acropolis.

The effect of the ruins, whether seen from the sea or land side, is very remarkable; for the walls being of the dark red ferruginous stone of which the cliffs consist, have a sombre and gloomy character. Approaching it by land from Cape Baba, the first view is obtained when descending a hill at above an hour's distance from the town. The jagged line of the walls of the city and the towers of the Acropolis, indented against a clear sky, have an effect of sublimity seldom elsewhere seen.

Assos affords more than any other place in Asia Minor the type of an ancient Greek city, as it has never been built upon, except partially in Byzantine times, and therefore it has preserved many of its original features. Its walls and their gates are almost entire; its Sacred Way, with tombs on either side, can be traced for a considerable distance.

The Acropolis, with traces of its temple, the theatre, the agora, and numerous other public buildings, remain to attest its former grandeur. The architecture and sculpture of its temple show it to have been one of the earliest of any regular order existing in Asia Minor.

A street of tombs commences at a distance of several hundred yards from the city walls on the west side, and leads in almost straight line to the principal gateway. On either side at intervals are immense *sori* of red stone of the neighbourhood. It was from this stone that all tombs of this description and form derived their name, for it was said to have had the property of consuming bodies, with the exception of the teeth, in the period of forty days: hence the name *sarcophagus*. Some of the *sori* are of very large dimensions; one of them measured 12 feet long by 5 feet high. It had a pedimental cover with acroteria not carved, a projecting cornice with dentils, and it stood upon two or three steps. Most of the covers had been removed for the purpose of pillaging the tombs; but in this case the cover seemed to have been too heavy for the searcher, who effected an entrance by breaking a small hole in the side.

The walls of the city can be traced for almost their entire circuit; they are in excellent preservation, of good Greek work, not having been altered in later times. They are built of large blocks of red stone laid without mortar or cramps, the joints filleted, the rest of the stone left rough and bossy. On account of the rapid fall of the ground, the walls have in places slipped down. They are partly Cyclopean and partly isodomous, about 10 feet 6 inches thick, and built hollow, with bond-stones at intervals. The principal gateway is flanked by two square towers: this was the usual mode of protecting the entrance amongst the Greeks. Sometimes the flanking towers were circular, sometimes square, as at Assos. In Asia Minor there are few fortified towns with walls coeval with those of Assos, but in Greece there are some remains of ancient cities of early date. At Phigaleia the gates are all placed in re-entering angles flanked by towers.

The gateway is of large dimensions; the imposts are constructed with two upright stones with a bond-stone between them; the lintel is formed by two large stones placed side by side, relieved by an arch on

each side: that on the exterior is pointed, that on the interior semicircular; yet they are both built on the horizontal principle. No doubt these arches are of the greatest antiquity, as their construction seems to show that at the time they were built the Greeks were not acquainted with the arch formed by voussoirs.

There was another gateway in the north-west corner, which was protected by a semicircular tower built of large blocks: this work belongs to a portion of the wall not so old as the rest, if we may judge from the semicircular arch with voussoirs over the doorway.

In the older part, which runs up from the principal gateway to the Acropolis, dividing the city into two parts, is a postern which is interesting as presenting an arch with straight sides and a flat top, also formed on the horizontal principle. The arch is four courses in height, and is covered with a series of flat stones. The doorway itself is 9 feet 6 inches wide, and has a flat lintel two feet deep.

The walls have been continued round the Acropolis, but the towers now existing were erected in Roman or Byzantine times. On the sea side they have almost entirely disappeared, but on the east side they can be clearly traced.

Near the centre of the city is a large theatre, the seats of which are still *in situ*, but the proscenium is in ruins. Near it is a terrace, which seems to have been occupied by the Agora and a small temple in the vicinity. The whole space within the walls is covered with heaps of ruins of houses, temples, and tombs. It is remarkable that in many cases the door-posts remain, though the walls have fallen: the whole is of the local ferruginous stone. I could not find a fragment of marble in any part of the city.

The architecture of the temple will be described in the Explanation of the Plates.

After having thoroughly explored the ruins, on October 21st I determined to proceed by sea to Cape Baba, and to touch at Sirigli—where I expected to find the ruins of a Greek town—on the way. The wind had been blowing from the north with great violence for some days; but the owner of the caïque we hired assured us that by keeping under shelter of the high land we should run no risk. However, we had not left the harbour many minutes before the wind blew with increased violence; our frail vessel could not make head against the gale; so we were obliged to let her run before the wind, and were thus carried out to sea. Fortunately the wind took us in the direction of a point of the island of Mytilene, where the harbour of Molivo was situated; so, after a few hours of anxiety, we reached smooth water, greatly to the satisfaction of my wife, who had courageously volunteered to accompany me on this, as on my other excursions. There had been some cause for alarm, as the tackle of the caïque was not of the best quality, and at times our safety depended upon the strength of a single rope. I had made many voyages by caïque formerly, and had confidence in the sailorship of the Turks, who manage their small vessels admirably, but not much in the quality of their tackle, which consists of rope of an inferior quality, knotted in many places, and often rotten: their sails, too, are generally ragged and patched.

The town of Molivo is most picturesquely situated on the west side of a high rocky hill, upon the top of which stands a castle, of Turkish times. The highest range of mountains in the island rises at the distance of five or six miles, and the intervening plain is covered with vineyards and very fruitful gardens. In one of these we pitched our tent, preferring the comparative quiet and retirement consequent upon that plan to the annoyance we should have experienced from the visits, both of human beings and insects, had we taken up our quarters in a house in the town.

The weather continued so boisterous that we were unable to prosecute our voyage for several days. We occupied our time in visiting the castle and various villages in the neighbourhood of Molivo. There are no traces of ancient Methymna, which was situated here, except a few masses of Byzantine brickwork, and the usual fragments of broken marble and pottery, which strewed the ground between the harbour and the modern town. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, who seem to live on good terms with the few Turks—chiefly officials—who reside amongst them.

We rode one day to the Greek village of Petra, so called from a rock standing in the midst of the houses, upon the top of which are perched a small church and a convent, occupied at the time of our visit by a solitary nun.

Petra lies in a bay about six miles S.W. of Molivo, and is picturesquely situated between mountains. We rode into the interior, five miles beyond Petra, in order to inspect the remains of a Byzantine fortress, which we found upon the summit of a hill, guarding the pass into the interior of the island. The ruins were unimportant. From the summit of the hill we had a most extensive view over the rich valleys, covered with olive-trees, that border the inland gulf, Porto Calloni.

When the gale had abated, we proceeded by boat to Skammia, intending to travel by land thence to the principal town in the island. We pitched our tent near the *scala*, and ascended a high mountain, upon which the village was situated. It is probably the highest village in the whole island. The inhabitants were all Greeks, ruddy and healthy-looking. They were apparently a flourishing community, as they had lately erected a very showy church, which was in course of being decorated by a wandering artist from Mount Athos. The head man of the village, who occupied a neat house near the church, showed us much hospitality. We returned to our tent for the night.

The next morning I engaged horses for Kliu, with the intention of proceeding to the chief town of Mytilene.

Our road lay over mountains covered with olive-trees. On reaching Kliu, we found great difficulty in obtaining a relay of horses, so I changed the route, and determined to cross the strait to Aivali, an important Greek town at the southern point of the shore of the Gulf of Adrymittium, and to proceed thence to Pergamus, instead of crossing at Mytilene. We pitched our tent on the shore, amidst an encampment of fishermen, and hired a caïque for the crossing. Although the strait is not more than ten or twelve miles, we were the whole day crossing, as we were becalmed half an hour after leaving port. The sun set before we reached the entrance to the Bay of Aivali; consequently we found the passage closed by a wicker-work barrier, which is drawn across the narrow channel every night. We had to sleep on board the caïque in an impromptu tent made with the sails. We found oysters very plentiful here, and of good quality; so we were glad to make our supper of them, as our day's provision had run low. The next morning we entered the land-locked harbour, in which there are several islands. Were a deep entrance-channel formed, and the harbour generally improved by dredging, this might be made the finest harbour on the coast, as it is large enough to contain several fleets. In course of time it would bid fair to rival Smyrna, as the sand brought down by the river Hermus is slowly but surely closing up the channel in the gulf on which that city stands, rendering the navigation very dangerous. I have seen vessels aground on the point opposite the *Kaleh* situated on the coast, five miles from Smyrna, in consequence of the circuit they made to avoid the sandbanks on the opposite shore.

The inhabitants of Aivali are exclusively Greeks. We were hospitably received by the British Vice-Consul, Signor Petro Mattaro, who kindly invited us to take up our quarters with him during our stay. The following day he accompanied us to the island of Musconisi, where I found the foundations of a temple, most probably that of Venus mentioned by Strabo as existing there. A Greek church had been built upon the lower courses, which were of marble. The shores of the Bay of Aivali slope gently to the water: there are no mountains in the immediate vicinity of the town. During the Greek revolution there was a terrible massacre of the Christian inhabitants by the Turks. Many lives were then saved through the intrepidity of the then Vice-Consul, the father of our friend Mattaro: he induced the principal inhabitants to take refuge on one of the islands in the bay, where they remained until the enemy had withdrawn.

On 12th November we engaged horses for Pergamus, two days' journey. Our road ran parallel with the shore, at the distance of about three miles from the sea. The country was perfectly flat, and abounded with olive-trees and cornfields. After a ride of three hours, we halted for dinner at a Turkish village, near ancient Attalia, of which city there are no traces. In the evening we reached a large *tchiftlik* near the sea, surrounded by marshes: here we were obliged to encamp. The night was so cold that we were glad of a large fire, which our men had lighted in the neighbourhood of the tents.

On 13th November, at daybreak, we started, following the shore for an hour, and then, striking to the left, we went through a wide pass which had a bad reputation. Guard-houses, occupied by Zebecks, were stationed every five miles for the protection of travellers. These men are generally old freebooters who have entered into the service of the Government, but who, if report be true, have not entirely relinquished their old trade, as they levy a tax upon all travellers who are not powerful enough to resist them. As we were an armed party, we passed without molestation. At one of the stations they had caught, or pretended to have caught, a *mauvais sujet*, whom they were belabouring with the flat of their *handjers*,—short swords which are carried in the belt. We halted in the centre of the pass to dine on some fresh *yoghoort*, procured from a Eurook tent close by.

The valley was wild and uncultivated, covered with bushes; amongst which were interspersed the tents of wandering Turkoman tribes. Towards evening we left the valley and wound round the base of some low hills, behind one of which lay Pergamus, a city of considerable extent. Behind it rose lofty mountains, crowned by the Acropolis. I had a letter to a correspondent of M. Baltazzi, a Greek merchant of Smyrna, to whose house we at once proceeded. In our progress, the inhabitants, who had perhaps never before seen a European lady, swarmed out of their houses to stare at the *cortége*. After some delay, we found out the house of the agent, whose family welcomed us with open arms. The room appropriated to our use was the best in the house; it was spacious and lofty. Like all the principal rooms in Turkish houses, it had a divan round it, and in the walls were various niches containing the family crockery and such-like articles. The master of the house was absent; but he had expected us, and had left directions for our reception. We were tired and hungry; but before dinner, which never takes place till sunset—and however famished the traveller may be, it is almost impossible to obtain food before the appointed time—we had to submit to numerous visits from the friends of our entertainers, Greek and Armenian ladies, who would walk into the room without ceremony, sit and stare at us for ten minutes or more, and often leave without uttering a word. The kindness of the people, or rather their mode of showing it, is at times somewhat trying to the patience, as they think it a mark of politeness never to leave you alone. They attend on you during meal-times, and watch every mouthful you take, and it is difficult to prevail upon them to leave the room if, overpowered with fatigue, you wish to repose before their usual time of retiring to rest.

November 14th.—We went to visit the ruins of the building called the Church of St. John by the inhabitants. It stands in the centre of the town, near the river Selinus, and consists of an immense oblong mass of brickwork, with two detached circular edifices near it. Upon examination, it is very obvious that

this structure was not erected for a church, as it has no narthex, nor a bema of sufficient depth,—nor any other of the characteristic marks of a Greek church. It was evidently a basilica used for civil purposes. (*See* Explanation of Plates.) It is quite possible that it may have been eventually used for ecclesiastical purposes, but it was not originally destined for a church.

We afterwards ascended the hill of the Acropolis by a paved road, following a zigzag course. The castle stands about six or seven hundred feet above the town. It was rebuilt in Byzantine times, and there are few, if any, traces of the original fortress built by Lysimachus. Within the citadel there are many heaps of ruins: the only one the character of which was evident, was that of a Corinthian temple, which stood in the centre of the enclosure. The substructure, which was vaulted, was entire, and around it lay fragments of fluted columns and capitals. Excavations to a considerable depth had been made round it by treasure-seekers. At first I had some hope that some valuable architectural evidences might have been brought to light by these diggers, but I found that every sculptured stone that had been disinterred by them had been broken to pieces by them in the expectation of discovering hidden gold.

On our return to the town, we found a young Greek at the house, who had been at Smyrna, and who could speak French; he kindly volunteered to accompany us on a visit to the Mudir, whom we found sitting in the *konak* of the Cadi, engaged with him in the administration of justice. The Mudir advised us to take guards when we proceeded on our road to Smyrna, as that part of the country was very unsafe. This I consented to do for the first time, for the neighbourhood of Pergamus had a bad reputation even at Smyrna. Our new acquaintance also accompanied us to the amphitheatre, the ruins of which are the finest remaining here. It is of Roman times, and is one of very few existing in Asia Minor; for the Greeks were never so much devoted to the sports of the arena as their conquerors. The situation is peculiar, as the amphitheatre was built over a ravine, at the bottom of which formerly ran a stream which passed through the centre of the oval, and was doubtless used for *naumachia*.

October 5th.—We left Pergamus in company with two Zebecks, sent by the Governor to act as guards. Our road at first lay due south through an uncultivated plain. After three hours' ride we ascended a low range of hills, passing by a settlement of expatriated Circassians. We then passed through Kasikeui, where I dismissed the guards with a baksheesh. The Mudir of the place urged me to take another escort; but we had had so much trouble with the first,—for they often lagged behind and wished to halt at unreasonable times, that I declined.

We descended to the shores of the Gulf of Sanderlik, passing Elæa, where I purchased the torso before mentioned, and took up our quarters for the night in a barn at the *scala*, as the weather was too stormy for our tent to be safe. The next morning the inhabitants endeavoured to deter us from proceeding, by circumstantial accounts of there being eight men behind a ruined mill two or three miles on the road, who were there for the purpose of waylaying us. They had been making inquiries about the road we should take, and about our time of starting.

We proceeded, however, without paying any attention to the reports, which were either inventions or exaggerations, skirting the shores of the gulf and passing close to the sites we had visited in our first excursion,—Grynium, Myrina, and Cyme;—we also saw in the distance the town of Guzel-Hissar, said to be the site of Aegæ. After six hours' ride we turned eastward, following a road parallel to, but at some distance from, the Gulf of Smyrna. We were unable to reach Menimen that night, and therefore encamped at the village of Davakeui. In the morning we proceeded on our journey, examining some Hellenic foundations on the left of our road on the way. We then forded the Hermus, about two miles from Menimen, a cheerful picturesque town, the site of Temnus. It was sunset before we reached the *scala* opposite to Smyrna, but fortunately we were able to avail ourselves of the kindness of a gentleman who had a Smyrna caique there, and who offered to take us across the gulf.

Amongst various coins of Mysia and the Troad obtained by me from peasants and others are the following:—

Assos.—Æ 3. Helmeted head of Pallas. ΑΣΣΙ. A recumbent griffin, monogram, and youth's head.

Cebrene.—Æ 5. Wreathed head of female, to right ΚΕ. *Rev.* Head of ram; below, a bird.
Æ 1. Similar head ΚΕ. *Rev.* Head of ram.
Æ 1 Similar head ΚΕ. *Rev.* Monogram.

Gargara.—Æ 3. Wreathed head of Apollo. Horse galloping to right; below, laurel-leaves.
Æ 1. Same type.

Gergithus.—Æ 1. Head of Apollo, wreathed with laurel. *Rev.* ΓΕΡ. Sphinx seated to right.

Lampsacus.—Of Augustus. Æ 4.

Pergamus.—Æ. Cistophori—2 silver, 1 copper, and various others.

POROSELENE.—Æ 1. Bearded head to right. *Rev.* ΠΟΡ, above a dolphin to right.

ALEXANDRIA ICONES.—Several abnomous and colonial.

BERYTIS.—Æ 1½. Head of Ulysses, with pointed conical cap. *Rev.* ΒΙΡΥ. Between arms of a figure curved like the *triquetra*.

NEANDRIA.—Æ 1. Head defaced. *Rev.* ΝΕΑΝ. Grain of barley.

SCEPSIS.—Æ 4. Sea-horse. *Rev.* ΣΚΗ. Tree within a square; outside, a cornucopia.
The same. Æ 1.

TENEDOS.—Æ 2. Wreathed head of Apollo. *Rev.* Hatchet with two heads, before ΤΕ.

Most of these are very rare.

PRIENE, BRANCHIDÆ, & HERACLEIA.

AS the weather was dry though cold, on December 8th I left Boujah by rail for Gelatkave,—the extreme point to which the Smyrna and Aidin Railway was then open. My servant the sapper, who had recently arrived from Corfu, remained for the night at a café near the station, in charge of the horses and baggage, while I rode on to the village of Salatine,—where there was a little colony of railway employés, to spend the night at the house of some friends. Two of these gentlemen accompanied me to Aïsalook the next morning. There my man and horses were to have met me. As, however, they did not make their appearance, I spent the day in visiting the ruins of Ephesus for the second time. The present aspect of this celebrated city has been so frequently described by former travellers that there is but little left to say about it. All the remains above ground are of the Roman period.

There are no traces of the site of the Temple of Diana amongst the ruins. In the piers of an aqueduct built in the Byzantine or early Turkish times to supply the castle at Aïsalook—which is two miles distant from the ancient city—with water, I noticed several pieces of white marble lacunaria and Greek honeysuckle ornaments, which, from their dimensions and the superior quality of execution, must have been brought from a building of the size and style of the Temple of Diana. For instance, amongst them was an ovolo moulding 9 inches in depth, and a piece of the flute of a column, measuring 6 inches from fillet to fillet. These must have belonged to a Greek building of vast dimensions, and there are no traces of such a building amongst the ruins now visible at Ephesus.

The temple probably stood at the head of the port, where are the ruins of a building called the Great Gymnasium. The fragments of large porphyry columns which lie near, and which correspond with the two now in the mosque of Aïsalook, could not have belonged to the peristyle of the temple,—which was of the Ionic order, and therefore would have had fluted columns,—but they may have belonged to the *hypæthron* or *opisthodomos*, for we know that a second order (Corinthian) was employed in the Temple of Apollo Branchidæ, in that of Ceres at Eleusis, in that of Jupiter at Ægina, and in the temple at Aizani. (*See* Plate 14.)

The only ruins of a temple now above ground at Ephesus are those of the temple of Julius Cæsar and Rome, which lie at the foot of Mount Coressus, near the great Agora. The temple stood upon a rocky platform, twenty or thirty feet above the general level of the plain. It had four columns *in antis*—immense monoliths, which have fallen from the platform into the valley below. The stones of the pediment and frieze are strewn about, but are so little damaged that the portico might be rebuilt without difficulty. The ornamentation is rich, but it has been worked with the drill. This temple was erected in the time of Augustus.

Near the temple was a half-buried seat, with a good Greek honeysuckle on it. This was almost the only fragment of early Greek work that I saw amongst the numerous ruins. As the exploration of Ephesus was not one of the objects of my journey, I made no arrangements for remaining long upon the ground. For a full account of the ancient and present state of the city, I must refer my readers to Mr. Falkener's interesting monograph.[1] In that work they will find a learned disquisition on the size, form, and site of the Temple of Diana and other public buildings, completely illustrated by some of the author's most delicate and beautiful drawings.

As my servant did not make his appearance, I passed the night in the wretched café of Aïsalook, which was enlivened by the presence of the commandant of the castle, whose custom was to spend his evenings there, drinking raki with the cafégee. What with his boisterous conviviality and the attacks of fleas, and the cold, sleep was for some time out of the question.

I waited till the afternoon of the 10th, when, hearing that my man had been seen on the road to Scala Nuovn, I was compelled to proceed to that town upon the only animal that could be procured at the

[1] *Ephesus and the Temple of Diana*, by Edward Falkener. Day & Son, London, 1862.

village,—a miserable hack, with a country saddle of wood and a rope bridle,—accompanied by a guide from the village. We were about an hour crossing the marshy plain of Ephesus. We then bore to the south, beyond the building called the Prison of St. Paul, and passed over a range of low hills covered with brushwood. At about two miles' distance from the plain I observed, in a valley near the sea, some Hellenic foundations near the spot marked as those of Ortygia on the Admiralty Chart. As evening was approaching, we had not time to visit them, but I resolved to do so on the first opportunity. After crossing the hills, we descended to the seashore, passing the site of Phygela, where there is little remaining beyond some Cyclopean walls. Near this place are the remains of an aqueduct carried along the side of the mountains on the left, and in about an hour's time we passed under the arches of it where it crossed the road. This aqueduct probably supplied Phygela with water from the hills. At sunset we reached Scala Nuova, a small maritime town built upon a hill jutting into the sea. Here I found the missing man and baggage. We obtained lodgings in the house of a respectable Greek, a stonemason by trade. He mentioned, that not long before the time of our visit he had been employed in taking stones from Priene, for the purpose of building a factory at Sokia, our next station. It is thus that the remains of public buildings are fast disappearing throughout the country.

We started at noon for Sokia, which was five hours' journey distant. After two hours' ride from Scala Nuova, we again came to the seashore, near the plain of Changli, where, according to Pococke, was the ancient place of assembly called Panionium. Before us we saw the fine range of Mycale, behind which, in the valley of the Mæander, was situated Priene. Here we turned to the left, and crossed some of the lower mountains of the range by a rough road, reaching Sokia—a small but flourishing town—at dusk. I had letters to Mr. Clarke, an Englishman who established a manufactory for liquorice here about twelve years ago. His example has been imitated by a Mr. Forbes, who has a rival establishment in the town. To these manufactories the prosperity of the place is owing. Mr. Clarke and his amiable wife received me in the most hospitable manner. Nor did his kindness cease here; for he furnished me with letters to a Greek *seraff* residing at Kelibesh, who laid claim to be proprietor of the land upon which Priene stood.

The next morning we went over the manufactory, an interesting monument of the national spirit of enterprise exhibited by Mr. Clarke. I met here also a Scotch gentleman whom we had encountered on board the French steamer at Syra. He had sailed from Aberdeen to Patras, and made his way from that place to Syra, without understanding a word of Greek. From Sokia there is a fine view of the plain of the Mæander, which is there about eight miles wide, and as level as a bowling-green. It is bounded on the north by the rugged range of Mycale, and on the south by the range of Mount Latmus. From an eminence it is possible to see as far as the sea in one direction and as far as Aidin Guzel-Hissar on the other.

The next day we rode to Kelibesh, a Greek village built on the side of the mountain, about a mile from the ruins of Priene. It is three hours' ride from Sokia. Our road skirted the plain, and was occasionally unpleasantly marshy. To reach Kelibesh we had a steep ascent of several hundred yards to surmount. The streets of the town are very steep. We found the seraff absent; but his housekeeper installed us comfortably in the best room in the house, and lighted a *mangal* for us, as the wind was bitterly cold.

I had time to pay a short visit to the ruins of Priene the same evening: they are situated on a declivity at the base of a precipitous rock, upon which stood the Acropolis: the walls of it are still to be traced from below. The walls of the town are entire throughout their whole circuit. Within them are many shapeless heaps of ruins. Upon a platform of rock, bounded by a terrace wall about 25 feet above the general level, is the heap of the ruins of the Temple of Minerva Polias. The walls of its peribolus can be traced on two sides; on the other sides the terrace forms a sufficient boundary. At the entrace there had been a propylæa, with engaged pilasters on each side. The capitals of this, much damaged, were lying around. I found that the heap of the temple had been but little disturbed; drums of columns, capitals, and architrave-stones stood one upon the other almost as they had fallen. They were of Parian marble, and the workmanship was evidently of the finest character, though the parts exposed to the weather were much worn. I found near it several fragments of a fine draped marble statue, which had evidently been lately broken up. There had been other smaller buildings within the peribolus. Below the platform, upon which the temple stood, were the remains of an agora, the plan of which could be easily traced; and on the side of the mountain were many tombs. I found on the ground a coin in good preservation—Æ 3, head of Pallas casqued; *Rev.* an inscription with a crown formed of the detours of the Mæander.

I subsequently procured other coins, all with the same head, and having on the reverse the following inscriptions:—ΠΡΙΗ ΛΑΚΩΝ—ΠΡΙΗ ΑΥΣΑΠ—ΠΟΛΙ—ΠΡΙΗΝΗ ΠΟΛΛΟΔ; and others of the same description.

The *seraff* returned the next day, and said he would offer no opposition, if it were thought desirable to excavate on his land. He gave me a letter to a friend at Ieronda (Branchidæ).

After a second visit to the ruins of Priene, we started across the plain, making for a large mass of building,—the Theatre of Miletus,—which, from its isolated position, is distinctly visible for many miles on all sides. The plain is partly cultivated; but is for the most part marshy. My horse was quite knocked up with a gallop, and before we reached the Mæander, I was obliged to dismount and lead him. The poor quality of the food given to the horses here—chopped straw—accounts for their want of strength for unusual exertion. They will go at a walk for many days together, but soon fail if they are urged to an unaccustomed pace.

We crossed the Mæander in a curious three-cornered ferry-boat, and arrived at mid-day at the hovels which stand upon the ruins of Miletus. The malaria from the plain renders this place so unhealthy that there are but few inhabitants. The Aga gave us a mid-day meal, and upon learning the state of my horse, offered to sell me a stout one of Turkoman breed for £40. This is an unusually high price for horses in this country. If you travel for several days consecutively, it is always the best plan to hire horses as you go on, for no single horse could stand more than a few days' journeys; and in the winter time, when you cannot make use of a tent, the stages depend upon the distances of the villages from one another, which, in this thinly-populated country, are sometimes very great.

There are no ruins at Miletus worth mention, but those of the theatre, which have been frequently described and illustrated. I saw two figures of recumbent lions, which had stood upon tombs like that of the Lion Tomb at Cnidus: one of these is described by Mr. Newton in the Parliamentary Papers. He saw it when he visited Miletus from Branchidæ. I obtained here a silver coin of Miletus, **AR** 3, a wreathed head of Apollo; *Rev.* Lion walking to left, regarding a Star behind,—and copper coins with similar devices

After leaving Miletus, we crossed some low hills and passed through a small village inhabited by Greeks, but, owing to the ignorance of our guide, did not reach Ieronda till midnight. As no one was stirring, we roused the head-man of the village, who, after much grumbling, accompanied us to the house of the person to whom I had a letter. The village is built round the ruins of the temple, and of materials derived from it. From amidst the houses rise three Ionic columns to a height of 68 feet. Two of these are fluted, and have the architrave-stone entire; the other is unfluted, and stands at the distance of 100 feet to the south of the others; thus marking the enormous width of the temple. Heaps of immense blocks of marble, in two lines, extended to a distance of nearly 300 feet, marking the positions of the walls of the cella. The ruins are the most imposing of their kind to be seen, and give a better idea—even in their present state—of the grandeur of Greek architecture than any other existing ruins, even than those of the Temple of Jupiter Olympius at Athens. The dimensions of the blocks average 6 feet by 3 feet by 2 feet. Their great weight has prevented their removal to any distance; and although the houses of the village and a church have been constructed from fragments of these blocks, the greater part of them remain where they fell; so that their removal would throw much light upon the construction of the temple and the peculiarities of Greek architecture. A windmill has been built upon the highest heap, which stands over the *opisthodomos*. The inner area of the temple is free, occupied only by a few wild fig-trees. In it lies a block with a sculptured genius on it, with outspread wings. (*See* Plate 9.) It is difficult to conjecture from the form and dimensions of this block, to what part of the temple it originally belonged. It would appear, however, to have formed part of the decoration of the upper part of the doorway. Several capitals of the pilasters of the interior remain on the north side. The style of the sculptures on them is of very beautiful design, and well executed. The capitals measure 5 feet 6 inches at their point of junction with the shaft. The sculptures represent griffins with foliage.

The village of Ieronda is situated about two miles from the Straits of Samos, on the west, and about three from the Gulf of Mendelet, on the south. The ground slopes down to the sea each way. On the west shore was the port of Panormus, and from it the *Via Sacra* led up to the temple. On each side of the road were statues of seated figures and lions. Eleven of these remained until 1850, when they were removed by Mr. Newton. They are now placed in the British Museum. I followed the road for some distance, but found no traces of any other sculptures. A peasant offered to sell me the head of a statue in an archaic style, probably that of one of these figures; but, as I had no means of transporting it, I was unwillingly compelled to decline purchasing it.

The inhabitants informed me that Ieronda was very unhealthy in the autumn, as malaria from the valley of the Mæander caused much fever.

From Branchidæ we proceeded round the Gulf of Mendelet, over a rugged country. The rock everywhere appears through the soil, which is barren and almost incapable of cultivation. On our right was the sea: on our left an upland country, covered with brushwood; beyond which could be seen the summit of Mount Grium. The rain fell in torrents the whole day, and we were heartily glad to reach the shelter afforded by a miserable café at Ak Boukoi for the night, where we obtained a corner to sleep in, though our repose was broken by the uproar caused by a number of drunken Greek sailors. On the following day we started in the midst of the rain for Iassus. The road was worse than that which we had followed on the preceding day, as it was more mountainous. In the afternoon we reached the miserable hamlet of Assyn, where, after some delay, we obtained a mud hut to ourselves for the night.

The next day I visited the ruins of Iassus, which are situated on a small peninsula. The city walls are entire; but there are no extensive remains of any large building, though the whole space within the walls is strewn with fragments of building-stone. The theatre, which is on the top of a hill, is the most perfect building remaining, and is a specimen of good Greek art. This town presents one of the best preserved plans of a Greek city. (*See* Plate 41.)

On the mainland are many tombs of an early period; but all have been opened.

The scene around the city is one of utter desolation. On every side there are low stony hills, with bushes growing between the rocks; but no sign of cultivation nor of habitations is to be seen, as the hamlet of Assyn is concealed by a turn in the road. As the rainy season had set in with great violence, I determined to turn

back at this point, instead of going on to Budroum, as I had originally intended, and to return to the valley of the Mæander by way of Mendelet, visiting the ruins of Euromus on my way.

As Mr. Newton had explored the southern part of the gulf as far as Bargylia, a place some twenty miles south of Iassus, and as the exploration of the coast had thus been completed, there was no inducement to go south, except the wish to revisit Budroum, the scene of our former labours. Accordingly, we turned eastward from Assyn, passing over a mountain,—one of the range of Mount Grium, and descended into a cultivated valley. Here my guide lost his way; but, guided by the invaluable Admiralty Chart of the coast, we soon found the track to Euromus. Here, in a nook in the hills, stand fifteen columns of a fine Corinthian temple. All other traces of the town that stood here, except the outline of the theatre on a neighbouring hill, have disappeared.

The temple, which was taken by Dr. Chandler to be that of Labranda, and which was given in the "Ionian Antiquities" under that title, is one of late Roman character. It was hexastyle and peripteral, and measured about 90 feet by 45 feet on the upper step. The columns have tablets for inscriptions upon them. Their bases are Attic, with enriched *tori*. The foliage of the capitals is of the acanthus-leaf. The frieze is convex, showing that the building was probably not of an earlier date than the time of Trajan.

It was night before we reached Mendelet. The Aga, though he had to be roused from his slumbers, was very obliging, and gave us quarters in one of the rooms of his konak, which had formerly been the residence of a Dere-bey, and had been richly decorated. The Aga had visited our ships when at Budroum, and consequently claimed to be an old acquaintance. He and the Cadi remained talking with us till a late hour. The next day, on our departure, he insisted upon sending a mounted cavass as a guard through the pass of Baffi, as its population had a bad character.

We found the character he had given of the people of Baffi confirmed by their conduct. The Mudir of the village for a long time paid no attention to my request that he would find us a lodging for the night, although it was backed by the cavass and by the exhibition of my *bugurultdi*. At last I threatened to report his conduct to the Pasha of his district; and this resulted in our having a hut, with a dilapidated roof which admitted the rain, allotted to us for the night. I must do the Mudir the justice, however, to say that, this matter being arranged, he became more amicable, and invited me to partake of his evening meal. We had ascended for three hours from Mendelet by a rocky road, here and there lined with fir-trees. From Baffi we could see the lake, which takes its name from the village. Near it were situated the ruins of Heracleia, at the foot of Mount Latmus, which towers above the neighbouring mountains.

The cavass was very much averse to my turning aside to visit Heracleia; when we reached the low land near the lake, he urged that the rains had swollen the streams, and that our konak was a long day's ride distant. I told him he might go back if he pleased, but without baksheesh; so he made the best of the matter, and followed me grumbling the whole way. The view of the lake is very impressive. It is a sheet of water about eight miles long by two broad at the widest part, bounded on all sides but the west, where it joins the plain of the Mæander, by rocky mountains. The mountain on the right hand is Latmus,—called Besh Parmak, or the Five Fingers, by the Turks,—from five offshoots which jut out from the principal mountain; it is rocky and precipitous, and in the dull weather has a gloomy, sombre aspect. The water of the lake is very shallow for several hundred yards from the shore, and there is a wide expanse of sand at the eastern end. At the time of our visit the sand and water were covered by thousands of wild fowl, which seemed to disregard the Turkish sportsmen who were shooting at the nearest of them from behind artificial banks.

We rode for a mile over the sandy shore; the cavass meanwhile adjourned to the neighbouring village of Brojak—possibly for the purpose of drinking raki. Our progress was checked by a rocky promontory, upon which stood the ruins of a Byzantine castle. Leaving my horse with my servant, I climbed over the promontory, and came in sight of one of the most picturesque groups of ruins I ever saw. The whole site of the city of Heracleia consisted of immense boulders of rock that had fallen from Mount Latmus; upon these the soil accumulating, had formed platforms upon which were perched detached ruins. Upon the highest of these eminences stood the *cella* of a small Doric temple, which had formerly had two columns in *antis*. The capitals and drums of these were lying around, and near them was the greater part of a draped female statue of white marble. Near the temple the plan of an agora could be clearly traced, and at the foot of the platform upon which this stood were several deserted houses, apparently of Byzantine times. Wherever there was a plot of earth, it had been tilled by the inhabitants of the few houses that stood amongst the ruins. I procured a few coins of Heracleia from them,—all Greek, of small size. Æ 1. An owl. *Rev.* a dolphin—ΗΡΑΚΛΕΙΗΤΩΝ.

After examining the ruins, I returned to my servant, who was apprehensive on account of the delay. We here purchased from one of the sportsmen some wild ducks for two piasters (about fourpence) apiece. Our valiant Janissary came galloping towards us, and urged our immediate departure. Our road lay along the south side of the lake, and was an execrable one, all up and down hill, and so full of holes, and interspersed with jutting rocks, that our progress somewhat resembled going up and down stairs on horseback. By dint of urging on our horses we reached our destination, a house called Sakisbournou, soon after sunset. We had left the lake a short distance from its western extremity, and passing through a narrow valley, and over some low

hills, descended by a grassy slope into the valley of the Mæander. In our descent we passed an Ionic capital near the spot marked as the site of Pyrrha on the Admiralty Chart.

Sakisbournou is a fishing-station on the banks of the Mæander,—a wretched swampy spot, infested with malaria. The fishery is a monopoly belonging either to the Pasha or to some other rich inhabitant of Aidin, who lets it to an Armenian; the agent is also an Armenian. He received us hospitably. His house was small, but had glass windows,—an unusual circumstance in this part of the country. His predecessors had all succumbed to intermittent fever in a short space of time, but he had managed to exist there three years without a single attack; and this he attributed to the fact of his having kept the windows closed day and night. We dined and breakfasted upon what formed the staple food of the little colony of fishermen,—a sort of caviare, prepared from the roe of the fish caught in the river. This is sent in great quantities to Smyrna, where it is considered a luxury. Early the next morning we visited the fishery. The mode of catching the fish is very simple. The stream of the Mæander is diverted into a canal in which there are barriers of wicker-work, with nets attached; within the barrier are compartments, always full of fish, so that a large supply can be forwarded to the neighbouring towns on the shortest notice. We crossed the river in a ferry-boat, and rode across the plain to Priene. After paying a second visit to the ruins, we left for Sokia, where we were again entertained in Mr. Clarke's hospitable mansion.

On December 23rd we started for the ruins of Magnesia ad Mæandrum, accompanied by Mr. Boyd. We rode for three hours skirting the plain to the residence of a Mogrebbin chief, who had quitted Algiers at the time of the French occupation, and to whom Mr. Clarke recommended us. He received us well; but as his followers were numerous and intrusive, we decided to take up our quarters at the house of the Aga of Inekbazar, a hamlet situated near the ruins of Magnesia.

We found the ancient town in the midst of a marshy plain, which is separated from that of the Mæander by Mount Thorax. I was astonished at the extent and importance of the ruins. The first object that attracts the eye of the traveller is the peribolus wall of the Temple of Diana Leucophryne. This is about twenty feet high, and almost entire. The heap of ruins of the temple lies in the centre of the enclosure. Many of the bases, drums, and capitals of the columns lie as they fell. This edifice was built by Hemogenes of Alabanda, the architect of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos. It was pseudo-dipteral in plan, and measured 198 feet by 100 feet. The style is an enriched Ionic. The greater part of the frieze was dug up for the French Government by an expedition under M. Texier. It was safely transported to Paris, and is now in the Louvre. The execution of the sculptured figures is very unequal in character. I noticed in the midst of a pool of water, a slab of frieze finer in style than any in the Louvre. This was probably disinterred by some Greeks who had, shortly before my visit, removed several stones for the purpose of building a church in the neighbourhood This inequality in the style of the sculpture, which I also observed at Teos, is only to be accounted for by supposing that the master sculptor had himself executed but one or two slabs, leaving the remainder to be carved by his pupils. Near the temple stands a large Roman building, perfect, with the exception of the roof: this appears to be a basilica. There is also a fine stadium, with the seats almost entire, on the side of Mount Thorax; and in the plain there are the ruins of a large gymnasium and of various smaller edifices. The soil is very marshy; several streams run through the plain: in rainy weather these overflow and inundate the ruins.

The Aga is old enough to remember M. Texier's expedition. His possessions at one time comprised all the country in the valley, but now they are greatly diminished. He is a great *howadjee*, or sportsman, and his whole life is devoted to the chase. While we were exploring the ruins, the rain fell in a deluge; so, as there was every probability of its continuing for several days, I determined to return to Smyrna without delay. In order to attain this object, we rose the next morning before daybreak, and proceeded to Balatine Pass in a storm of rain. I was obliged to leave men and baggage behind, as I was anxious to reach Gelatkave in time for the last train to Smyrna, and as the roads were slippery, they could only proceed at a walk. After a disagreable ride of seven hours, I reached the station in time to catch the train, and so reached my friends at Boujah the same evening.

PRIENE. (From *Ionian Antiquities*, Part I.)

The acropolis is situated upon a natural terrace, encircled, excepting towards the plain, by an ancient wall of the masonry termed pseudisodomum. This has been repaired and made tenable in a later age by additional outworks. A steep, high, and naked rock rises behind, and the terrace terminates in front in a most abrupt and formidable precipice, whence the spectator looks down with awe on the diminutive objects beneath. The massive heap of the temple below appears to the naked eye but as chippings of marble.

A winding track leads down from the acropolis to the city; the steps cut in the rock are narrow; the path no wider than sufficient to permit the approach of a single person.

The Temple of Minerva Polias, although prostrate, is one of the remains of Ionian elegance and grandeur too considerable to be hastily or slightly examined. When entire, it overlooked the city, which was seated on the side of the mountain on terraces cut out of the slope, descending in gradation to the edge of the plain. The communication from one terrace to another was by staircases cut in the solid rock, many of which are still remaining. Below the temple are the ruins of the agora, consisting of fragments of the Doric and Ionic orders of architecture.

On a lower terrace the remains of a stadium are seen, one of its sides being supported by the ancient wall of the city, which is strengthened by buttresses, for the purpose of resisting the pressure of the masonry forming the seats of the stadium on the side next the plain. The seats of the opposite side still remain.

All the buildings are constructed with the marble of the mountain, which in some instances assumes a dark hue, although the general tint is grey. The whole circuit of the city walls may be easily traced descending from the acropolis to the plain; many masses remain worthy of admiration for their solidity and beauty. There are also considerable remains of an inner wall of equal importance.

The city was approached by three gates: one of them is towards Kelibesh; beyond it are vaults and sepulchres hewn in the rock. Another is in the wall facing the plain; the descent to it is rugged and steep; the steps are continued beyond the gateway to a fountain, now surrounded by a marsh.

The site of Priene is entirely deserted; there are three mills and the house of a baker at the foot of the mountain to the east of the city, at a spot now called Samsun; and beyond this the Turkish village of Kelibesh, consisting of about twelve houses. Higher up, to the north of this, is Giaur Kelibesh, a modern Greek village of about two hundred houses, in a flourishing condition and daily increasing.

LABRANDA. (From *Ionian Antiquities*, Part II.)

On the way from Iassus to Mendelet, which is distant four hours, and three from Mylasa, we left the level green, and riding northwards, through stubble of Turkish wheat, came in an hour to a beautiful and extensive plain, covered with vines, olive and fig-trees, and flocks and herds feeding; and skirted by mountains with villages. We crossed it by a winding road, with the country house of the Aga of Mylasa on our right hand; and passing a village called Jacklys, unexpectedly discovered the solemn ruins of a temple; but as it was dusk, we continued our journey to Mendelet, which was an hour farther on.

The temple was of the Corinthian order, sixteen columns with part of their entablature standing; the cell and roof demolished. It is in a nook or recess; the front, which is towards the east, close by the mountain foot, the back and one side overlooking the plain. The style of the architecture is noble, and made us regret that some members, and in particular the angle of the cornice, were wanting. Its marbles have been melted away as it were piecemeal in the furnaces for making lime, which are still in use close by the ruin. A town has ranged with the temple on the north. The wall, beginning near it, makes a circuit on the hill, and descends on the side towards Mendelet. The thickets, which have overrun the site, are almost impenetrable, and prevented my pursuing it to the top; but the lower portion may easily be traced. It had square towers at intervals, and was of a similar construction with the wall at Ephesus. Within it is a theatre cut in the rock, with some seats remaining. In the vineyards beneath are broken columns and marble fragments; and in one, behind the temple, two massive sarcophagi, carved with festoons and heads; the lids on, and a hole made by force in their sides. They are raised on a pediment, and, as you approach, appear like two piers of a gateway. Beyond the temple are also some ruins of sepulchres. I was much disappointed in finding no inscriptions to inform us of the name of this deserted place, which from its position on a mountain by the wayside, and its distance from Mylasa, I am inclined to believe was Labranda.

THE CITY OF MYUS. (From *Ionian Antiquities*, Part II.)

So early as the second century the buildings had been so destroyed that the only one remaining was a Temple of Bacchus, of white marble. On the left hand is a theatre hewn in the mountain, with some mossy remnants of the wall of the proscenium: the marble seats are removed. Between the huts and the lake are several terraces, with steps cut as at Priene. One, by which our tent stood, was a quadrangular area, edged with marble fragments; and we conjectured it had been the agora. By another were stones ornamented with shields of a circular form; but the principal and most conspicuous ruin is the small Temple of Bacchus, which is seated on an abrupt rock, with the front only, which is towards the east, accessible. The roof is destroyed. The cell is well built of smooth stone with a brown crust upon it; the portico was in *antis*. We measured some fragments of it, and regretted that any of the members were missing. It has been used as a church, and the entrance walled up. The marbles which lie scattered about, the broken columns, and mutilated statues, all witness a remote antiquity. We met with some inscriptions, but not legible.

The city wall was constructed, like that at Ephesus, with square towers, and is still standing, except towards the water. It runs up the mountain-slope so far as to be in some places hardly discernible. Without the city are the cemeteries of its early inhabitants; graves cut in the rock, of all sizes, suited to the human stature at different ages, with innumerable flat stones, which serve as lids. Some are yet covered, and many open, and by the lake, filled with water. The lids are overgrown with a short, dry brown moss, their very aspect evincing old age.

An inscription, close by a small hut in a narrow pass of the mountain westward, on marble, in large characters, records a son of Seleucus, who died young, and the affliction of his parents; concluding with a tender expostulation with them on the inefficacy and impropriety of their immoderate sorrow. Nearer the city, among some trees, is a well, with the base of a column perforated on the mouth.

It may be inferred from the vestiges of monasteries and churches, which are numerous, that Myus was repeopled when monachism, spreading from Egypt, towards the end of the fourth century, extended itself over the Greek and Latin empires. The lake abounding in fish, afforded an important article of diet under a ritual which enjoined frequent abstinence from flesh. It probably contributed to render this place, which appears to have been the grand resort of devotees and anchorites, a nursery of saints,—another Mount Athos.

At the head of the lake are the remains of several buildings. Here, probably, stood Thymbria, within four stadia of Myus. Near it was a *charonium*, or sacred cavern, one of those supposed by the ancients to communicate with the infernal regions, and to be filled with the deadly vapours of Lake Avernus.

COLOPHON & ERYTHRÆ.

SHORTLY after my return to Smyrna, I drew up a report for the Society of Dilettanti upon the condition of the various ruins I had visited, accompanied by estimates of the probable expense of thoroughly excavating each site. I classed the temples in the following order:—

1. The Temple of Apollo Smintheus.—This was placed first in the list, since it afforded an entirely unique example of the Ionic order, its architectural details being at the same time of good style.

2. The Temple of Minerva at Priene. Although the character of its architecture was superior to that of any of the others, this temple had to a certain extent been explored and illustrated by a former mission of the Society.

3. The Temple of Bacchus at Teos.—No excavations had been made here formerly; therefore very little information had been obtained about this building. The profiles of the mouldings were fine, though inferior to those of the temples above mentioned.

4. The Temple of Apollo Branchidæ at Ieronda.—The architecture here is fine in style, and excavations would give important results; but the enormous size of the blocks of marble that would have to be removed would make operations here so expensive that I was reluctantly obliged to place this last on the list, as feasibility and cost had to be taken into consideration. Such a work as the thorough exploration of this temple is worthy the attention of a government that has ships of war at its disposal for scientific purposes. Looking at this matter in a monetary point of view, it is probable that the sculpture recovered here, and on other important sites, would, as at Halicarnassus and Cyrene, far exceed in value the cost of an Expedition.

Pending the decision of the Society as to which site was to be excavated, I remained quietly at Boujah—at least during the inclement month of January; but as the weather in February was mild, I determined upon visiting the ruins called those of Claros on the Chart, which are situated on the seashore, between Teos and the plain of the Cayster. Accordingly, I engaged horses at Smyrna, which met us at Triandá, a station on the Aidin Railway. On the morning of February 15th, we rode from the station for four hours, in a westerly direction, through a well-cultivated level country, and then turned into a valley about half a mile in breadth, bounded on the south by Mount Aleman, and on the north by the lower range of Mount Galesius. The valley is about six miles in length, and terminates in a sandy beach on the seashore. We passed the Turkish village of Zilli, and half an hour afterwards reached the Greek village of Ghaiour-keui, where we took up our quarters in the house of the head man of the place, who gave up his best room for our use. He was the owner of the land upon which the ruins stood; and when he heard of the object of our visit, he expressed himself very desirous that excavations should be carried on, probably in order that he might make a little *money* by them.

The room allotted to us was but small. Its windows were destitute of glass, and it had the additional disadvantage of being situated over a stable, in which there was confined an unhappy pig, whose grunting tended to disturb our night's rest. However, this was the best room in the village; and as the weather was too cold and damp to permit of our living in a tent, we were obliged to make the best of circumstances.

The next morning we walked to the ruins, which are situated on a hill near the sea, south of the valley, and about three miles from Ghaiour-keui. The circuit of the town walls can be traced throughout. They enclosed a plot of ground about half a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in breadth. The theatre stood on the side of a hill, on the south side. Most of the seats had been removed, and also all the stones of the proscenium. North of the theatre a flight of steps led up to a plateau, in the centre of which there had been a fine temple, the only traces of which were some pieces of marble, with mouldings, from which it appeared that it was of the Ionic order. On the side of the hill, near the plateau, I found the figure of a draped female Caryatide, rather smaller than life-size. It was sculptured in high relief, with a flat back-ground. The right arm was raised to support a basket carried on the head. The figure was broken from the knee downwards; but fragments of it were lying near it. The head had been carved separately, and attached to the back-ground by means of cramps,—a common practice in the best periods of Greek art.

Another statue, still more damaged, was found a little lower down the hill. Both these had evidently belonged to the temple, which was probably that of the Clarian Apollo. There were a few drums of columns remaining within the peribolus, but no capitals nor architrave-stones.

Beyond the temple there were several detached groups of ruins, which appeared to be those of public monuments. Near one of these we dug up a headless male figure, clad in a Roman toga. The head and right arm were wanting, and the drapery of the right knee broken off; otherwise the figure was in good condition. The feet were entire, and had sandals. The statue was larger than life-size, and probably was that of a Roman emperor. A little to the north of this spot there had been a colonnade of rude Doric columns; and adjoining it, at the crown of the hill overlooking the valley, were the foundations of a smaller temple, with columns *in antis*. The architrave, frieze, and cornice were lying near. They measured respectively 1·60 ft., 1·01 ft., and 1·80 ft. The cornice had a plain cymatium, corona, dentils, and a small cavetto moulding. The frieze was decorated with the *caput bovis* between wreaths. The architrave had two fascias. This building also had been of the Ionic order.

In the middle of a thicket near the temple, we dug up a large portion of a draped colossal statue, which had probably stood in the cella. The folds of the drapery were quite straight, so that the statue was either of the revived archaic period, or was a figure of an early time, which had been placed in a temple of later date. It may have been the statue of the Clarian Apollo, a representation of which we find on the coins of Colophon. The cemetery was situated on the opposite side of a ravine, which separated the hill upon which the town stood from the main range of Mount Aleman.

Here were a few tablets with monumental inscriptions, but none that threw any light upon the name of the town. At the foot of the hill, half buried in the soil, was what appeared to be the figure of an animal. Upon digging around it, we found it was that of a lion in the act of devouring a bull, a subject very common in Asiatic sculptures. The workmanship was rude and the figures much worn, but sufficiently perfect to show that they had an archaic character.

We spent several days at Ghaiour-keui. Our usual plan was to walk down to the ruins in the morning, and to return at sunset. The valley is perfectly flat, and appears to have been formerly covered, to a great extent, by the sea. On the north side of it, immediately opposite the hill upon which the ruins stand, there is a cave in the face of the rock, and within it a spring of clear water. This is probably the cave of Mopsus, in which was the oracle of the Clarian Apollo.

Although the ruins are marked as those of Claros on the Admiralty map, there is good reason to suppose them to be those of Colophon. We know that Colophon had a port, and that the Colophonians possessed ships; and as there is no evidence of the previous existence of a port on any part of the neighbouring road, it is probable that it was situated at the head of the valley, the sea having receded here as it has done in the valley of the Caÿster, and in that of the Mæander.

If this had been the case, the cave of the Clarian Apollo, now only half a mile from the ruins of the town, would have been a much greater distance if the circuit of the harbour had to be made.

Again, Colophon was a city of considerable importance, and had it been situated higher up the valley, certainly some slight traces of it would have been visible, for it is seldom that all traces of an inland city entirely disappear. Livy certainly states that Colophon was two miles from the sea; but, on the other hand, Tacitus mentions that the Emperor Germanicus landed at Colophon for the purpose of consulting the oracle of Claros.

Notium was the port of Colophon. This name may possibly have been given to a few houses situated in the valley near the harbour, the remains of which may probably be buried by the alluvial soil, which is there very deep.

While at Ghaiour-keui, I was desirous of exploring the coast between Colophon and the mouth of the Caÿster, and of visiting the ruins I had seen in December, when on the road to Scala Nuova. We left at an early hour in the morning, hoping to be able to return before dark. Ascending by a rough mountain-road from the ravine near the ruins, we followed the line of coast for about two hours, and then descended into a marshy valley, through which ran a stream. Here we found a number of fishermen, who were employed in catching fish by stupefying them with some noxious compound, and securing them as they rose to the surface of the water. We then passed over a range of sand-hills into the valley of the Caÿster, which here is sand and swamp. Skirting the side of a vast lagoon, we at length reached the river Caÿster, which we crossed by means of a ferry-boat, leaving our horses behind.

From this point we began to ascend the hill upon which Ortygia stood, according to the Admiralty Chart. But we were much disappointed, on reaching the ruins, to find them only those of a second-rate Byzantine fortress. The precipitous nature of the ground upon which this fortress stood precluded the idea of its being the site of Ortygia, in which place there were many temples. The Hellenic foundations in the valley near were of no importance.

As it was getting late when our inspection was completed, we hastened to rejoin our horses, and galloped across the plain; but notwithstanding our haste, we were benighted in the mountains upon one of the worse roads of the country. As the path consisted of jagged rocks, and as it was quite dark, Mrs. Pullan thought it the safest plan to dismount, and proceed on foot; upon which her horse broke loose, and mounted the hill-side, rejoicing in its freedom. While I went to her assistance, my horse also escaped; and we were compelled to proceed on foot slowly. Our guides being active mountaineers, at length caught one

of the horses, which was a grey, and therefore visible in the gloom—the other was not to be found. However, we contrived to reach Ghaiour-keui by midnight. The next morning the missing horse was brought in by a shepherd, minus bridle and stirrups.

We one day walked to Zilli, to see an old Turkish mansion, formerly the property of one of the Derebeys, but now shut up, and in a ruinous condition. The principal rooms had been ornamented with carved wood-work, and with patterns stamped on the plaster of the walls. The windows had stained glass set in plaster frames, as in the mosques of Constantinople: this had a brilliant, sparkling effect.

After a fortnight's absence, we returned to Boujah. The gleam of fine weather had passed away, and we had a stormy and tempestuous time for two or three weeks. During the month of March I received instructions from the Dilettanti Society to excavate thoroughly the site of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos; and having engaged the services of old Spiro, and obtained tools and tackle, we started for Sighajîk on April 2nd. Our old friend the Yuzbashi was glad to see us again, especially as we took him an English gun as a present.

We encamped this time close to the ruins, and in the course of three months thoroughly excavated the site. The results were interesting in an architectural point of view, and furnished materials for a thorough restoration of the temple. A great part of the frieze was discovered, but the sculpture was not of very high character. An English ship having come into the harbour, I took the opportunity of sending two slabs of it to England. These are now placed in the British Museum.

There were about five-and-twenty Turks and six Greeks employed as workmen. During the Bairam week, which is a strict holiday amongst the Turks, I was at liberty to carry out my plan for the survey of the coast by visiting Ritri, the ancient Erythræ. This excursion occupied five days. Following the road by which we came to Sighajîk on the occasion of our first visit, we went as far as Vourlah, and then turned to the west, passing the head of the gulf of Gul Bagcheh (the Rose-garden), and by a mountainous pass to the village of Sechardam, which lies in a natural basin in the middle of the peninsula of Karabournou. Here we pitched our tent outside the town. The spot seemed to be most unhealthy, as the rains convert the hollow between the mountains into a lake in the rainy season; and when the hot season comes on, the bed of the lake becomes a pestiferous swamp. The next day, having crossed another range of mountains, we came in sight of the Straits and Island of Scio. After a hot and fatiguing ride of nine hours, we reached Ritri at sunset, and pitched our tent in a cornfield near the sea. The modern village is situated on the side of a hill, upon which stood the acropolis and theatre, but the ancient town lay on low ground near the sea. The city walls enclose a great extent of ground, but there are no ruins within them worthy of remark. I obtained here several coins of the town, all of similar type, with the head of Alexander as Hercules, and with various inscriptions.

In returning we took another route, crossing the peninsula close to the rocky promontory, which forms the termination, and which, from its dark colour, gives it the name of Karabournou, or Black Nose. We passed the night near a village called Balaclava, the inhabitants of which have a bad reputation, and the next day proceeded to the Gulf of Smyrna, following its shores over a series of rocky hillocks, till we reached the village of Gul Bagcheh, which is so called from the fertility of the soil in its immediate neighbourhood. Here we rested during the heat of a June day, and proceeded on our journey in the cool of the evening, reaching Sighajîk before midnight.

On another occasion we explored the coast in the opposite direction towards Lebedus. Passing the harbour of Teos and the tumuli on its shores, we ascended the hill upon which Hypsili stands, and descended to the valley on the other side, where are some hot springs, not far from the site of Lebedus. Near the hot springs stand the ruins of a large Roman building, evidently a bathing establishment; and about two miles from it, near the sea, are the foundations of a similar building, on a larger scale, part of which was of Greek masonry. There were no remarkable architectural features about either of these buildings.

Invalids still resort to these springs, over which there are small houses erected, in which the patients take a natural vapour bath. The incrustations from the stream have in one place formed a natural wall four or five feet high. From the vicinity of the baths we could see the site of Lebedus and Mount Galesius, upon the other side of which lay Colophon.

These various excursions enabled me to complete the task which I had set myself to accomplish; viz., the exploration of the coast from the neighbourhood of Bargylia, in the Gulf of Mendelet—which had been visited by Mr. Newton and Lieut. Smith at the time of the Budroum Expedition—as far as the Troad. A few gaps in the survey unavoidably occurred; such were the Gulf of Adrymittium, the extreme points of the Promontory of Karabournou, and the range of Mount Mycale; but there is no reason to believe that there are ruins existing in any of these spots, except, perhaps, in the Gulf of Adrymittium, which was partly explored by Fellowes.

North of the Troad and in the neighbourhood of Adrymittium there is still a wide field for discovery, for there are many sites of ancient cities that have not yet been identified, or at least not described by travellers. Amongst others I may mention, Caresus, Allezonium, Zeleia, Ænia, Coryphas, Elatia, Cillius, Thebe, Pedasus, Colonæ, Lyrnessus, Argesis, Gargara, and others: of some of these cities there are coins in existence. Should I ever return to Asia Minor, I would endeavour to determine some of these sites, and to continue my researches by following the shores of the Sea of Marmora.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PLATES.

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ASSOS.[1]

WE are informed by tradition that Assos was founded by the inhabitants of Methymna. Ephorus places the town in the vicinity of Gargara. It received an Æolian colony and possessed a large part of the neighbouring country, but little is known of its early history. When Mysia submitted to the kings of Lydia, this town became the strongest and most important place in the Troad, and when the province was conquered by the Persians, these princes required the territory of Assos to furnish them with corn. Strabo has recorded the curious history, not without precedent, of the eunuch Hermias, who was for some years governor at Assos. He originally belonged to the establishment of a banker, but during a journey made to Athens, he learnt the lessons of Aristotle and Plato. On his return he joined his master, who was about to seize by force Assos and Atarnea, and afterwards succeeded him in the possession of those places. He summoned Aristotle and Xenocrates to his court, and showed them much attention. He also gave his niece in marriage to Aristotle; but Memnon the Rhodian, a general in the Persian service, pretending friendship for Hermias, invited him to his house, seized him, and sent him to the King of Persia, who put him to death. Some years afterwards the eunuch Philetærus became, in the same manner, master of Pergamus.

From the hands of Lysimachus, Assos passed into those of the Kings of Pergamus, and the Romans took possession of it in the time of Attalus III. This town produced several celebrated men, whose names are given by Strabo.

Assos was visited by St. Luke and St. Paul when those apostles came to preach in the Troad. A church of the 5th century shows that Christianity was established here even at that early period. Assos became the seat of a bishop, and its bishop Maximus assisted at the Council of Ephesus in the year 431. The military constructions which have replaced the Acropolis and Æolian towers attest that in the Middle Ages this place was still of importance.

The plateau of the citadel commands a view of the Gulf of Adrymittium, and of the canal of Mytilene, the sea view extending as far as Scio. No ship can approach without being signalled from the mountain. At the present time the village, which has succeeded this important place, has the name of Behram, probably from that of some emir who governed this part of the Troad. All the names of Turkish provinces have been derived from those of emirs.

It is to be regretted that the walls of fortified cities have in later times been frequently disfigured by conditions. The town of Assos is free from such disfigurement. One may here study to advantage the beautiful Hellenic construction which time has spared The perfection of the work is such that the Romans found nothing to alter in it. All the walls are constructed of blocks of trachyte, without mortar or cement.

Beginning the tour of the walls at the north angle, we observe a small square bastion, differing in construction from the rest of the walls. The masonry is partly Cyclopean, partly isodomous, but in large blocks, roughly hewn and bossy. It measures 21 feet by 13 feet.

A neighbouring tower is semicircular; its interior diameter is 23 feet; and its walls are 5 feet thick. The entrance to the town near the tower is by a doorway with a semicircular arch, which appears to be Roman All the towers seem to be constructed on the same system. A fort surmounts the north-east angle, and from it the walls turn south towards the postern: a wide road which runs alongside this wall is the only one that is level. Here are placed numerous sarcophagi in the Greek style, and still *in situ*, all, however, opened; but the tops remain near them. The walls form in this place a re-entering angle, at the bottom of which

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

is a small postern. The great gateway is at the extremity of the Via Sacra. Below this point the ground falls rapidly; but all the walls are constructed with the same care, and are everywhere well preserved, except in the lower part of the town, where the streams from the mountains have carried them away.

Another small fort, diagonally placed with regard to the other, but more extensive, defends the south part of the town. No traces of gateways are to be found on this side. We again mount towards the north to a gateway still well preserved, but neither so rich nor so perfect as the former. This is also placed in a re-entering angle, proving that this arrangement was part of the system of fortification.

The walls on the north-east have completely disappeared; probably they have been employed in constructing the walls of the citadel. A wall of less thickness than the exterior ramparts joins the foot of the Acropolis, and runs as far as the internal angle at the west side of the great gateway. It was no doubt intended to divide the city into two distinct quarters,—a common custom amongst the Persians, which is still seen in modern Persian towns. In parts of the circuit the wall forms terraces. All the masonry is bossy, and worked with the greatest care.

GATEWAYS.

The system of the defence of gateways varied little amongst the ancients; generally the gateways were at the end of a square or circular enclosure; sometimes the walls were carried in front of the gateways, the towers making salient angles from the walls: this is the case at Assos. The principal gateway is north-west of the town, and is on the plan of two square towers, forming a salient angle equal to their depth, behind which is the opening of the gateway. It is to be remarked in this gateway, that the imposts have no rebate, so that the gate shut against the masonry. In elevation, the outside is surmounted by a pointed arch, constructed on the horizontal principle. The doorway itself is square-headed, composed of two stones side by side. On the town side the doorway is surmounted by a semicircular arch, also constructed on the horizontal principle. This is no doubt of great antiquity, and it tends to confirm the opinion that arches with voussoirs were then unknown amongst the Greeks. The pointed arch, so little employed by the Romans, is found in Asia from the eighth to the fifth century before the Christian era; as in the tomb of Tantalus and the Lycian tombs.

At the side of the great gateway is a postern of perfect construction. The third gate is situated at the east of the town; the arch has fallen down: it is in all respects similar to those described.

ACROPOLIS AND TEMPLE.

The Acropolis occupies all the summit of an elevated and inaccessible rock, composed of large basaltic prisms; it is approached on the north side by a footpath, formed in the midst of the rocks; on all other sides there are precipices, which defended the town from surprises. In the centre of the Acropolis was a temple of the Doric order, which, on account of its archaic character, is distinguished from all known temples of the same style in Italy, Sicily, or Greece. Its columns, short and massive, are less than five diameters high, and have ten flutes. The shaft is much diminished; and the capitals, of which an example may be seen at the Louvre, have an extraordinarily great projection. The temple of Assos was hexastyle, and had thirteen columns at the side: the result of this arrangement was that the cella was extremely narrow. The roof was covered with tiles, of which fragments were discovered on digging.

That which distinguishes this temple from all others is the architrave, which is decorated with a series of bas-reliefs amidst the ruins, and now in the Louvre.

We may suppose that the Æolians were established in the Troad soon after the time of the Trojan war. Many other migrations took place from Greece to Asia; but when the Persians conquered the country, the Æolians were widely spread, and their government had already undergone many revolutions.

Some of the bas-reliefs which we shall describe have much more an Egyptian character than Greek. It is fair to presume then that the temple was erected in the 5th century before the Christian era.

The sculpture is in low relief, forming a long band, in the most ancient style, the subjects being easy of explanation. At the extremities of the frieze are two bulls, in the attitude of combat; and in the centre of the architrave two sphinxes seated, face to face.

One of the bas-reliefs represents the combat of Menelaus and Proteus on the shores of Egypt. Proteus was a king of Egypt: the Greeks believed that he was a deity, and had the power of assuming any form he pleased. He received Helen, and entertained her during the siege of Troy, until Menelaus compelled him to yield her up. The bas-relief represents Proteus—half man, half fish—endeavouring to escape in the

water. Menelaus, who has a quiver on his shoulders, has seized both his hands to prevent his swimming. In the background are Helen and her women, running away in fear.'

This thoroughly Trojan subject recalls the communication existing between Egypt and the Troad.

We recognize Menelaus by his quiver and his helmet. Proteus here seems to be endeavouring to shelter himself from the pursuit of Menelaus, while the sea nymphs fly from the scene of the combat.

The other bas-relief represents the nuptials of Pirithous; the people at the feast are lying down, and supported by cushions, receiving cups filled by slaves.

Pirithous was the son of Ixion, king of the Lapithæ, and a friend of Theseus. On the day of his wedding with Hippodamia, he invited the Centaurs, who tried to carry away his wife. They were attacked by the Lapithæ, and beaten. The Centaurs in the metopes are represented as coming to the wedding.

All the sculptures are treated primitively. We may compare them to the paintings found in the tombs of Etruria. This conformity has nothing extraordinary, as it is generally credited that the Etrurians had their origin in Asia.

The frieze of the temple is decorated with triglyphs, and the sculptured metopes represent harpies. Above, there is nothing wanted to restore the temple to its primitive state, for amongst the ruins many pieces of the pediment are to be found.

The temple is built of volcanic stone, which forms the foundation of the town. Not a fragment of marble is to be found in any part of it. All the remaining edifices are of the highest antiquity.

Below the Acropolis, and on the first terrace of the town, is a vast theatre, of which the seats are still *in situ*; but the proscenium is in ruins. The ruins of a small temple, and other edifices completely cover the ground.

The little Byzantine church, which still exists on the Acropolis, has nothing remarkable but the inscription of the dedicator. It was raised by Athemius, Bishop of Scamandria, which proves that the town existed in the 8th and 9th centuries.

In the neighbourhood of Assos was found a stone much used for sepulchres, and which was said to have the property of consuming flesh in a short space of time. Hence comes the term sarcophagus.

Plate I.

ASSOS.—THE FRONT ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE.

This temple is interesting as perhaps the earliest known example of the Greek Doric order. We judge of the age of this order by the proportion of the diameter and of the frieze to the height of the column; also by the depth, projection, and curve of the echinus of the capital. In the temple of Corinth, which was formerly considered the oldest example existing, the column is 4·065 diameters, and the capital has a considerable curve. At Assos the column is 4·250 diameters, but the curve of the capital is the greatest of any known example, and the projection of the abacus is nearly equal to half the upper diameter. In later buildings—such as the Parthenon, the temple at Sunium, and that of Theseus—the column is always more than five and a half diameters high, the capital is shallow, the abacus has little projection, and the curve of the echinus is quite flat. In edifices of the Macedonian period—such as the portico of Philip at Athens and the columns of the portico at Budroum—the height of the columns, in proportion to their diameters, is still greater, the capital shallower, and the profile of the columns almost a straight line.

Plate II.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

One peculiarity of this order is, that there is only one upper member to the cornice, a *corona* without the usual *cymatium*, and that there are no *guttæ*, but blocks in their place; from which we may infer that the use of *guttæ* was a later refinement. The sculptures on the frieze are interesting as being amongst the most archaic representations of animals and human beings.

As we have before stated, this temple was probably erected in the 5th century before the Christian era.

[1] Lucian gives the following dialogue between Menelaus and Proteus:—

Men.—I do not think it worthy of admiration, Proteus, that a sea-god, such as you are, should transform himself into water, or even into a plant; but to become fire, that I cannot at all understand: to be turned into a lion may be better tolerated.

Pro.—Menelaus, it is nevertheless true.

Men.—I know it very well, for I am a witness of it myself, but, to be plain with you, I believe there is deception in it, and that you are only a mean juggler.

Pro.—What deception can there be in things that are so manifest and certain?

APOLLO BRANCHIDÆ.

THIS, the greatest of all temples, was erected by Daphnis of Miletus and Peonius of Ephesus. Peonius lived in the reign of Alexander, and was the architect chosen to complete the Temple of Diana at Ephesus. On account of its large dimensions, the Temple of Apollo never was roofed in. It was a place of resort for the whole Pagan world, being the site of the most celebrated oracle in Asia, and the most renowned in the world after that at Delphi.

In consequence of the numerous assemblages of people who collected here for worship, the peribolus was of great extent; it was also filled with fine trees. No traces of the peribolus' wall now exist; but the whole course of the Sacred Way, which led from the port, a distance of about two miles, is distinctly visible. It was lined by ranks of seated figures and sphinxes in the earliest and most archaic style of art. Several of them were removed and brought to the British Museum by the Budrum expedition. The first travellers who visited these ruins in modern times found them completely overthrown. Spon and Wheler give a sketch of the temple: a small part of the cella existed, with one of the numerous pilasters, of which we found the magnificent capitals, but all the rest of the temple was a heap of ruins. When it fell into decay we are not certain, but we know it existed in the time of Julian, for he went there to consult the oracle before his campaign against the Persians.

THE PRESENT STATE OF THE TEMPLE.

The temple was situated on the promontory of Poseidon, opposite the island of Samos, on slightly undulating ground, sloping gently to the sea on every side; it is about equi-distant from two harbours, being about two miles from each, six miles from the extremity of the promontory, and twenty-two miles from Miletus. On account of its great dimensions and its elevated situation, it must have been distinctly visible from the sea several leagues on both sides. Three columns only remain standing, and these are conspicuous enough to serve as landmarks to the mariners coasting in the neighbourhood.

A Greek village has been erected on one side of the temple, as the facility of obtaining stones from the ruins was an inducement to build there.

But the walls of the temple have not been encroached upon yet, except at the east end, where a windmill has been erected on the heap of ruins. The mass of ruins is enormous, as the wall stones of the cella now remain for the most part where they fell. The full length of the building was 306 ft. 6 in. by 164 ft. 5 in. It was decastyle, dipteral, and hypæthral. This may be surmised from the fact that the heap of ruins is hollow in the middle and not filled up, which would have been the case had it been roofed in. The wall stones of the cella, which lie in heaps, measure on an average five or six feet in length by two or three in breadth, and weigh two or three tons. On account of their great weight, few of them have been disturbed. Two columns, with a portion of the architrave resting on them, remain on the north side, and one column of the outer range on the south. This latter has never been fluted. At the west end there are six bases in position, so that the size of the portico can easily be determined.

(From the *Antiquities of Ionia*, Pt. I.)

When Chandler visited the temple, there were no habitations nearer than Ura, about two miles distant, on the road towards Miletus, now called Palatia; the modern village surrounding the temple having been deserted. It appears to be reviving; and the diminution of the ancient materials is unfortunately the consequence of its increasing prosperity. In the interval of a few months, which occurred between the two visits made by the gentlemen of the mission, a manifest dilapidation had taken place. Part of the wall of the pronaos had been destroyed, and a beautiful terebinth-tree, the boast of the village, cut down. A windmill usurped the place of this sacred object, in the construction of which many of the less massive blocks, particularly those enriched with sculpture, were employed, and some converted into cement used in building it. The two Corinthian capitals were totally destroyed, and some of the statues had been grievously defaced. The evil was unfortunately progressive; and nothing appeared likely to check the gradual, yet certain destruction of the temple, but one of those visitations which, in Asia Minor, sometimes depopulate a whole country and convert the busy haunt of man to a solitary waste.

Plate III.

VIEW OF THE COLUMNS OF THE TEMPLE.

In the foreground are the two fluted columns, with their architrave. The bases are completely buried, and also parts of the shafts; but at the west end of the temple are several bases with their mouldings entire: these measure four feet to the top of the upper fillet.

The column in the distance is one of the inner row, and has been left unfluted. From this we may infer that the temple was never finished.

Plate IV.

PLAN AND ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO BRANCHIDÆ.

The darker parts of the plan show those portions of the walls and columns still remaining *in situ*, though for the most part concealed by fallen stones. There is a considerable difference between the plan as given by Texier and that published in the "Ionian Antiquities." According to the former, the building measures on the upper step 362·258 ft. by 167·984 ft.; according to the engraving in the latter, it is 8·143 ft. longer and 2·720 ft. narrower.

The temple had a double peristyle. There were ten columns in the outer row of the front and twenty-one at the sides.

There were pilasters on the internal face of the *cella* wall at the sides and at the west end.

M. Texier has restored the interior by placing a row of corresponding columns at the sides and end: probably the temple was hypæthral, the statue being placed in a recess at the east end.

The pronaos was 47·904 ft. deep; behind it was the *Opisthodomos*, where the gifts were exhibited to the public behind metal gratings.

The outer row of columns appears to have been unfinished, as that column which is now standing, belonging to the row, is unfluted. The two inner columns on the north side are fluted.

In the elevation the parts restored conjecturally are the pediment, cornice, and frieze: for no portion of their members could be discovered above ground, and it would require extensive excavations to disinter them.

Plate V.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER.

Fig. 1.—Half-plan of a column taken below the capital.
Fig. 2.—Side elevation of the capital and section of architrave-stone.
Fig. 3.—Front elevation of capital.
Fig. 4.—Elevation of base.
Fig. 5.—Section through balteus of volute.
Fig. 6.—Section through ovolo of capital.
Fig. 7.—Section through volute.
Fig. 8.—Elevation of entire column to a small scale.
Fig. 9.—Elevation of the internal face of architrave-stone.

Plates VI. *and* VII.

PILASTER CAPITALS OF THE INTERIOR.

These are lying on the ground on the north side, and have been comparatively little injured. The sculpture, figures, and ornaments, are of the finest period of Greek art, and well calculated to convey an idea of the pristine magnificence of the edifice.

Pl. VII. Figs. 1 and 2.—Front and side view of a similar pilaster.
" Figs. 3 and 4.—Outline of volute and diagram, explaining the principle on which it was constructed.

Plate VIII.

Fig. 1.—Capital of pilaster.
Fig. 2.—Griffins from the internal frieze.
Fig. 3.—Seated figure from the Sacred Way.

Plate IX.

FRAGMENT OF SCULPTURE, BRANCHIDÆ.

This exquisite *morceau* lies in the midst of the hollow between the walls at the west end, near the recess occupied by the statue. It is difficult to form a conjecture as to its original position, as its large dimensions, 6 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft., preclude the idea of its having formed a capital or similar architectural member.

AIZANI.[1]

THE temple stands on a quadrilateral terrace, the front of which is adorned by twenty-two arches, with a huge flight of steps in the centre. At present, the casing of these arcades no longer exists, except here and there at the angles. It consisted of slabs of white marble. In the centre of each pier is a pilaster, supporting an entablature running the whole length of the terrace. The side of this *temenos* was supported by a thick wall, a part of which still remains at the north-west angle. Beneath the cella of the temple there is a large subterranean chamber, with a semicircular vault. It is approached by means of a staircase in the *posticum*, and lighted by two openings under the surbase of the cella wall in the *posticum*.

The style of the architecture is Ionic, of the Græco-Roman period. Twelve columns remain standing on the north side, and six columns on the west. It is evident from an inspection of the ruins that the temple was octastyle and pseudo-dipteral, having fifteen columns at the side. There were steps on all sides of it.

The cella is so well preserved, that all the internal arrangements can be traced. The whole of the north wall, a part of the south, and the whole of the *posticum*, are entire. The pronaos terminates in the *antæ*, between which stood ten columns. There are no traces of the doorway. The capitals of the *antæ* are Composite. In the left angle of the temple is a door, which communicated with a small cell that had also an opening into the *posticum*. This may have been used by the priests for the service of the temple. The two columns between the *antæ* of the *posticum* are still standing; they have Composite capitals. These columns have no plinths, but all the other columns have square plinths. The interior wall of the cella has no ornament, and the surface of the marble has been much damaged by a fire kindled by the Turks within the cella for the purpose of destroying the walls, and thus bringing to light the concealed treasures which they ignorantly imagined to exist there. The shafts of the columns are monoliths. Their height, in proportion to their diameter, is greater than in most examples of the Ionic order, but resembles much those of the Erectheum. The capital equals in effect those of the best temples of Ionia. The base has the scotia separated by a double fillet and a large torus, with an elliptical curve, as at Priene and Teos.

The order of the peribolus was Corinthian; many of the columns still remain lying near the spots where they formerly stood.

The temple and its enclosure appear to have been erected at one period, probably about the 2nd century of the Christian era.

The theatre is situate in the south part of the town; it is partly excavated in the side of a hill, facing the south-west. It is upon the Greek plan, that is to say, the side wall of the cavea forms an angle with the face of the scene, instead of being parallel with it, as in the Roman theatres. Still, it was probably erected after the Roman conquest, as we see the same plan preserved in other theatres, which we know to be Græco-Roman. The interior face of the proscenium was decorated with six sets of coupled Ionic columns, supporting a rich entablature. The lower range of seats only remain; those of the upper range have all been removed.

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

Little is known about the history of Aizani. Strabo mentions it as one of the principal towns of that division of Phrygia called Epictetus, but gives no details about it. Herodian, cited by Stephen of Byzantium,[1] states that Aizani was founded by Azan, the son of Tantalus.

According to a passage in Pausanias,[2] it would appear that the Aizanians came originally from Arcadia. "Arcas," says he, "had three sons, Azan, Aphidas, and Elatus, who divided between them the kingdom of their father. That part which fell to the lot of the first received the name of Azania, whence it is said issued the race of colonists who established themselves in Phrygia, near the cave called Steunos and the river Peucella." He adds.[3] "These Phrygians, who dwell upon the borders of the river Peucella, and who are the aborigines of Azania, show the grotto called Steunos, which is circular and of great height. They have built there a temple to the mother of the gods, where she has a statue."

This town is comprised in the list of the bishopries of Pacatian Phrygia, represented at the fifth council of Constantinople.

Plate X.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS.

Plate XI.

RESTORATION OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

This restoration was made by M. Texier from evidence remaining on the spot. There could be no doubt about the size and form of the temple, as the walls of the cella were standing, and several columns of the fronts and flanks. As to the peribolus, it must evidently have had a double colonnade round it, for four columns of an outer row were found *in situ*, and a pilaster of the inner row. The *temenos* was of great extent; its dimensions, which were given by the terrace walls, were 520 feet by 485 feet: thus it was almost square in plan.

In front of the terrace there are a series of arcades, within which were probably statues. A broad flight of steps led up to the platform, in the centre of which stood the magnificent temple, surrounded by its colonnade.

No doubt the *temenos* was planted with trees, and contained numerous statues; and here and there were seats, *hexedræ* and *triclinia*, in positions similar to those shown on the plan.

Plate XII.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Fig. 1.—This is an interesting example of a pseudo-dipteral plan, exhibiting considerable originality in the management of the double row of columns in front, in the peculiarity of the *posticum*, and in the existence of the vaulted chamber in the substructure. The darker tint shows those walls and columns that exist. There was a similar vault under the temple in the acropolis at Pergamus. In both cases the vault was probably used by the priests for purposes of deception, and also as a treasury.

Fig. 2.—Transverse section through the substructure of the cella, showing the vaulted chamber and the method employed for lighting it from the floor of the peristyle.

Plate XIII.

TEMPLE OF JUPITER—ELEVATION OF POSTICUM.

This elevation is given in preference to that of the pronaos, because it shows the peculiar arrangement of the two doors, one leading into the temple, the other into the vaulted chamber beneath, by means of a staircase. The somewhat unusual height of the columns in proportion to their diameter, together with the lightness of the frieze, produces an appearance of elegance which is not common in other examples. The consoles, which occupy the place of bas-reliefs in the frieze, give great relief to the composition; they consist of volutes, supported by acanthus-leaves.

[1] Stephen of Byzantium, voce Αεζανοί. [2] Book viii. ch. 4. [3] Book x. ch. 32.

Plate XIV.

SECTION THROUGH THE PERISTYLE OF THE TEMPLE.

The arrangement of the cross-beams, lacunaria, and Corinthian columns of the *posticum*, is shown in the section. There are few temples existing in which the details of the ceiling exist in so perfect a condition. The only examples that I remember to have seen are the Temple of Theseus at Athens, and the smaller temple at Balbec.

Plates XV. *and* XVI.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

The architrave here is unusually deep, and its moulding of great projection. The ornaments of the moulding are similar to those of the Temple of Bacchus at Teos. The frieze is enriched by an elegant ornament of acanthus-leaves and consoles, which give a fine effect of light and shade. The cornice, though rich, is too shallow to be in good proportion to the lower members. The capital has an ornament in the hollow of the cushion, somewhat similar to that in the capitals of the temple of Apollo Smintheus.

At the top of each flute there is carved a small vase in the hollow. The mouldings of the base are not sufficiently bold to be in good style. On the whole, this, though a rich and interesting example, is not a specimen of a good period of art.

Plate XVII.

CAPITALS OF ANTÆ AND CORNICE OF CELLA.

Fig. 1.—Elevation of pilaster, capital, and of the cornice which runs round the cella.
Figs. 2 and 3.—Plan and section of capital.
Figs. 4 and 5.—Sections of Ionic capital.
Figs. 6 and 7.—Elevation and section of cross-beams.

Plate XVIII.

DETAILS OF WALL OF CELLA.

Fig. 1.—Architrave of wall of cella.
Fig. 2.—Base-mould, cornice, and fret ornament from the wall of cella.

Plate XIX.

PLAN OF THEATRE.

Plate XX.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF THE THEATRE.

The proportions of this order vary from those of the temple, the architrave and cornice being shallow and the frieze deep.

The capital is a unique specimen of Ionic, but rather heavy in effect.

Plate XXI.

DETAILS OF THE ORNAMENTS OF THE THEATRE.

Fig. 1.—Plan of the Ionic capital.
Fig. 2.—Diagram of volute.
Fig. 3.—Half-plan of column.
Fig. 4.—Section of an architrave-stone.
Fig. 5.—Plan of the cornice.
Figs. 6, 7, 8.—Plan, elevation, and section of pilaster capital.

ANCYRA.[1]

INTERESTING as the Augusteum of Ancyra is as a work of art, it is rendered still more so by the numerous valuable inscriptions remaining on its walls, one of which gives a complete account of the ceremonies of the dedication of a temple.

The ruins of the temple stand in the middle of the Roman town. The two side walls of the cella, with the *antæ* that terminate them, are all that remain of the building. These walls are constructed of great blocks of marble, put together with bronze cramps. The capitals of the pilasters have winged figures of Victory in the midst of foliage: from these branches of acanthus extend round the cella wall externally, forming a most elegant frieze. The front had six Corinthian columns, with entablature and pediment: the columns at the sides have disappeared, but it is easy to ascertain from the arrangement of the cella wall that the building was hexastyle and peripteral. The doorway leading from the pronaos has a rich architrave and a cornice supported by large consoles. The interior of the building was very simple, ornamented by a band of carved fruits and flowers. Above this band the wall was quite smooth. To the right, on entering the cella, are to be seen two small round arched windows cut into the wall, to admit light into the temple when it was converted into a Christian church.[2]

A mosque was erected around the church in the 18th century: this has tended in a great measure to preserve it from further destruction.

Ancyra, the capital of Galatia, was from the earliest times a town of some importance, but it was especially renowned in Roman times, when several public buildings were erected, of which there are but few remains.

According to Pausanias, Ancyra was founded by Midas, son of Gordius, and the anchor which was to be seen in the Temple of Jupiter was supposed from the time of the Greek historians to have been discovered by that prince.

Apollonius, the historian of Caria, gives another origin to the anchor of Ancyra. The Gauls, immediately after they arrived in Asia, had to fight Mithridates and Ariobarzanes. Ptolemy also sent against them an army of Egyptians, who were repulsed and beaten to their boats. The Gauls carried away with them the anchors of the enemy's vessels as trophies of their victory, and placed them in their town, which they called Ancyra. But even from the time of Alexander, the city of Ancyra existed under the same name. The king of Macedon coming to Gordium, and marching towards Syria, stopped before this town to receive the deputies from the Paphlagonians, and to discover how they were disposed towards him. Under the successors of Alexander, Ancyra was subject to Antiochus III., who had the assistance of the Galatians at the battle of Magnesia.

The name of this capital is mentioned for the first time in Roman historians with reference to the campaign of Marius. Strabo speaks of it only as a fortress of the Galati.

At first the city of Ancyra occupied the summit of a hill, which extends from the east to the west. This hill is a large volcanic rock, the sides of which are very abrupt. The acropolis crowns the rock, and the walls descend halfway down the side. To the north, the river Enguri defends the shores of the mountains, and running towards the west, empties itself into the Sangarius.

In the course of time this country followed the fate of the Romans, in the wars which they had to sustain against Mithridates. Pompey gave this kingdom to his ally Dejotarus: and the tetrarchy of Galatia was established at that time.

After the death of Dejotarus, Amyntas, his secretary, received from Antony the title of king, and this dignity was confirmed by Augustus. Amyntas died in Cilicia, 25 years B.C. His son Pylæmenes did not, however, obtain the kingdom, but Galatia was formed into a single province together with Lycaonia.

It is from this epoch that the brilliant period of Ancyra as a Roman capital commenced. The three capitals of the tetrarchy of the Galatians were, Tavium, Pessinunte, and Ancyra; the last-named town received the name of Sebaste, in honour of the emperor Augustus. Under Nero, it obtained the title of Metropolis, and the inhabitants received the name of Tectosagi Augusti, which is found on their monuments.

Ancyra itself was called Sebaste Ancyra of the Tectosagi. The symbol of the town was an anchor. The coins, as well as the monuments, show that the same sign was preserved under the Roman emperors. The Galatian towns of eastern Phrygia were the first in Asia which added to their primitive name a Roman surname; and this honour only served to tighten the bonds which united them to the Cæsars. The situation of these towns of Galatia was happily placed on the grand road from Byzantium to Cilicia and Syria towards the south, and in the direction of Erzeroum in Armenia on the road to Persia towards the north;

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

[2] See Texier and Pullan's *Byzantine Architecture*, p. 90.

they therefore soon became the centre of the great commerce between the East and the West, and the point of junction for the Roman legions during their march across Asia. In the time of Augustus, Ancyra received several benefactions from the emperor, who permitted them, as he had before permitted the inhabitants of Pergamus, to erect a temple to him while he was still living.

When the Romans had reduced Galatia to a province, they executed important works and erected immense establishments in their newly-conquered territory. The city walls were prolonged to the plain, and the quarters situated on the mountains fortified anew, in order to form a vast citadel. There are still to be seen in the plain some foundations which appear to have belonged to hot baths. These ruins are situated beyond the modern town. The double enclosure, flanked with towers, exists even now; but the different sieges which the town has undergone, have done much damage, and several parts of the walls have been repaired with the débris of ancient altars and sepulchral stones. A vast subterranean passage, which existed under the platform of the castle, served to hold the engines of war.

According to the system of defence in use at that epoch, the citadel occupies the most prominent point in the town. The walls have no external ditch; they follow the undulations of the rock, and rise thus in some places several hundred metres above the level of the plain. The enclosure of the acropolis was occupied by private habitations, and in the Middle Ages the Christians constructed there a church, which the Turks have always respected. The finest edifices constructed by the Romans were in the lower part of the town. An inscription, which still exists, tells us that Ancyra had a hippodrome, baths, aqueducts, and several temples. If one may judge from the débris which one sees on all sides, the magnificence of these edifices yields in nothing to those of Rome itself. The Greek artists employed by the conquerors gave a style of finish and elegance which the Italian monuments do not possess.

Plate XXII.

VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

The view is taken from the entrance to the temple, and represents the ancient pronaos destitute of the columns which stood in front of the cella. To the left stands the minaret of the mosque, at the foot of which is a *turbe*, or sepulchral chapel of the imaums.

The spectator is supposed to be looking from the street, the intervening wall being removed.

Plate XXIII.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

Here, the plan of the temple is shown amidst modern houses, with the colonnade restored. In the present day there are only the two parallel walls which formed the sides of the cella and pronaos remaining. The front part of the building is still standing, but the wall at the end of the cella has been divided, and a square enclosure, forming part of a chapel, has been erected between the two *antæ* of the posticum.

These are sufficient data for the restoration, as the base of the *antæ* gives the size of the columns, and the positions of the two columns of the pronaos give the general intercolumniation of the portico, which we thus find to have had six columns. There were thirteen columns at the sides, according to the usual arrangement of hexastyle temples.

The rectangular buildings within the cella are two small magazines belonging to the mosque; the rest of the site is occupied by a cemetery.

To the right of the building is a group of modern houses. The existence of these would make it difficult to excavate in their neighbourhood.

The earth had so accumulated in the pronaos, as to cover half the Latin inscription, so that it was formerly impossible to copy it. It has, however, been recently carefully copied by order of the Emperor Napoleon.

South of the temple stands the mosque of Hadji Bairam, which was built at an angle with the cella, on account of the necessity of facing the Kaaba of Mecca.

Plate XXIV.

ELEVATION OF PRONAOS, AND SECTION THROUGH NAOS OF TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

Fig. 1 represents the door of the temple, with the two *antæ* entire. The cella wall consists of twenty-one courses of white marble, above which is a rich frieze. A piece of architrave, still remaining, shows that the arrangement was similar to that of other peripteral temples.

Fig. 2 shows the interior of the naos. This part of the building is seldom found entire in ancient ruins, but here it is more perfect than usual.

In the interior there was a simple surbase of rusticated courses fifteen in height. Above these was a cornice, forming a species of tablet. Above this, the wall was smooth, and probably had been ornamented with paintings.

In the pronaos to the right is the celebrated inscription in six equal columns. The windows were formed in more recent times, when the temple was converted into a church.

Plate XXV.

CAPITALS OF PILASTER, WITH A PORTION OF THE FRIEZE.

Fig. 1.—The character of the foliage of the capital shows clearly that the order of the temple was Corinthian. There is a single row of acanthus-flowers above the astragal, and above them a genius with extended wings, crowned with laurel. This elegant figure is clad in a chlamys. The frieze of the cella ranges with the capitals, and affords a beautiful example of ornamental foliage.

Fig. 2.—The base is Attic, and ranges with the base-mould of the cella. The cavetto of this moulding is ornamented with palm-leaves quite of a Greek character.

Fig. 3.—Section of base-mould.

Fig 4.—Band ornamented with Greek fret.

APHRODISIAS.[1]

IN many of the towns of Asia the temples were converted into churches by slight modification. This was the case with the Temple of Venus at Aphrodisias, as we have stated in another work;[2] and to this fact is owing the preservation of the remains. The temple was octastyle and peripteral, of the Ionic order, equalling in style the best buildings in Asia Minor. When it was converted into a church, the columns in the front were removed and placed so as to range with those at the sides. A hemicycle was erected forming the apse, and an external wall was carried round the building at some distance from the external range of columns, so as to form a nave with double aisles on each side. In the present day many of these columns are still standing, some of them entire, others to the height of several feet above the ground, in two parallel lines, containing originally eighteen columns each. In most there were originally but fifteen on each side. The architecture is Greco-Roman. Upon the columns there are tablets with inscriptions, but they afford no clue to the date of the edifice, except that they show that it was erected during the Roman dominion.

The temple stood in the centre of a large peribolus, which had coupled columns of the Corinthian order, supporting pediments, alternatively curved and triangular. Between the columns were niches with pilasters.

Before the temple stood a range of small Corinthian columns forming a separation between the outer and inner temenos, and in front of these were pedestals, having upon them the bases of other columns; to the right and left of these were two large marble basins, and in front statues of recumbent lions.

There appeared to be no traces of porticos nor residences of priests within the enclosure.

Aphrodisias is situated in a fertile plan in the neighbourhood of Mount Cadmus. The town was founded by the Leleges, and was at first called Lelegopolis. We find also upon its earliest coins and inscriptions the name of Plarasa. The worship of Venus, which was celebrated here, gained it considerable repute in the times of the emperors. When the Christian religion spread through the province, not only the worship of the goddess, but the name of the town, was suppressed, and the city of Venus became Stauropolis, or the City of the Cross, and under the Emperor Leo I. it was made the capital of Caria.

The right of asylum was one of the chief privileges enjoyed by the Temple of Venus in this place. This was originally limited to the temenos; but when Mithridates was master of the province, he extended the boundary, and Antony doubled it. When this privilege was abolished in the reign of Tiberius, the citizens made strenuous efforts to have it re-established, and finally succeeded, as we learn from an inscription still existing.

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

[2] See *Byzantine Architecture*, by Texier and Pullan, p. 89.

Plate XXVI.

GENERAL VIEW OF THE RUINS.

The mass of wall in the foreground is the apse, which was added when the temple was converted into a church. The two distant columns of the Corinthian order are those still standing in the peribolus, which belonged to the colonnade in front of the temple.

Plate XXVII.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS.

The original plan of the temple and its enclosure is here shown, as well as the alterations it underwent when it was converted into a Christian place of worship. In order to avoid confusion, the outer wall of the aisles is indicated only by faint lines.

Plate XXVIII.

ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE.

The proportions of this elevation are excellent. The tablets on the columns bear inscriptions with the names of donors to the sanctuary.

A similar arrangement is to be observed at Euromus.

Plate XXIX.

THE IONIC ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

Fig. 1.—Elevation of a column of the peristyle.
Fig. 2.—Capital and base enlarged.
Fig. 3.—Vertical section through the volute.
Fig. 4.—Side elevation of the capital, and section through the architrave.
Fig. 5.—Elevation of a portion of the architrave.
Fig. 6.—Section through the balteus.
Fig. 7.—Capital of pilaster.
Fig. 8.—Half-plan of the capital.

Plate XXX.

PRINCIPAL ORDER OF THE PERIBOLUS.

This beautiful example of the Corinthian order shows that the peribolus was no less elaborately decorated than the temple itself. The proportions of the columns are good, and the capital is ornamented with acanthus-leaves of very elegant character. The architrave has three faces with a large enriched bead on each. The cornice is convex in form, a proof that this part was of rather late date, probably of the time of Trajan: it has a bold scroll ornament. The cornice is unusually rich. The dentils are small, a sign of late date.

Plate XXXI.

SMALL ORDER OF THE PERIBOLUS.

The columns represented in this plate are those which stand on pedestal in front of the temple, apparently for the purpose of separating the inner enclosure of the temple from the temenos.

Fig. 1.—Elevation of columns with their architrave. These columns are nine diameters in height; the intercolumniations are three and a half diameters. The proportions of the entablature are not good, as the members of the cornice are too insignificant and the dentils too small.

Fig. 2.—The order enlarged. The capitals have a stunted appearance in consequence of the tops of the upper row of acanthus-leaves being too close to those of the lower row.

Fig. 3.—Panels under architrave-stone.

Figs. 4 and 5.—Christian inscriptions on the imposts of the doorway of the temple. Fig. 4 shows that the temple was converted into the church of the Ascension; it reads Ἀνάληψις τοῦ Κυρίου (the Ascension of the Lord). Fig. 5 is as follows:—Κύριε βοηθῆ τῷ σῷ δούλῳ Μασδαρῇ (Lord succour thy servant Masdares).[1]

Plate XXXII.

DETAILS OF THE PERIBOLUS.

Fig. 1.—Elevation of the wall of the peribolus. The large Corinthian columns supporting the pediment tended to relieve the long line of wall enclosing the peribolus. The details of this order are given in Plate 30.

Fig. 2.—Elevation of pediments of small niches. These niches, placed in the intervals between the coupled Corinthian columns, no doubt held statues.

Fig. 3.—Under side of the architrave-stone of niche. These two drawings show how elaborately decorated were all the accessory parts of the temple.

Fig. 4.—Upper mouldings of the basement.

Fig. 5.—Lacunaria on the under side of larger architrave.

ASPENDUS.[2]

THE ruins of Aspendus are spread over a mountain situated at the extremity of the plain of Perga. Amongst them may be found examples of most of the edifices which decorated a Greek town; but these are all surpassed by the theatre, which is the finest and best-preserved building of its kind existing in Asia Minor. Nothing is wanting to restore it to its original state but those parts of it that were originally in wood.

The façade of the proscenium is built of large stones with rough-hewn faces. There are three doors in it. On the first story is a range of round arched windows. The whole is surmounted by a range of perforated consoles, which served to sustain the masts which supported the *velarium*.

On each side of the façade, which projects, are two wings, with a large door in each, leading to the orchestra. Above these doors are inscriptions in Greek and Latin; reading thus:—"To the gods of the country and to the house of the emperors, Acurtius Crispinus Arruntianus and Acurtius Auspicatus Titinnianus erected this edifice conformably to the will of Acurtius Crispinus."

The words *domui Augustorum* show that the theatre was built during the reign of Antoninus and Lucius Verus.

Another inscription in the interior gives the name of the architect:—"The senate and the people have honoured Zeno, the architect of the theatre and of the works in the town, by erecting a statue in the theatre and by giving him a garden situated near the Hippodrome."

A large hall for the actors extends the full length of the scene; above it were two other rooms, one for the first story, the other for the machinery. At the end of these rooms are two staircases the full height of the three stories.

The front of the proscenium was decorated by two orders of coupled columns standing upon pedestals, two sets between each door. That on the ground-floor is Ionic, with a white marble entablature, ornamented with tragic masks and the heads of victims. The upper order is Corinthian, with a frieze adorned with wreaths. The cornice has modillions, and the caissons have tragic masks.

Each set of coupled columns is surmounted by a pediment, alternately round and angular. The centre of the colonnade has a large pediment, in the tympanum of which there is the figure of a naked woman with long flowing hair, rising out of the cup of a flower, and holding wreaths in both hands. This figure is called by the Turks *Bal-kiz*, or the Girl of Honey; and from it is derived the name of the neighbouring village.

The seats are all *in situ*. There are twenty rows in the first precinction, and eighteen in the second. Staircases lead to the *diazomata*, and there are two large vomitories leading to the front row of seats. The upper gallery surmounting the seats is quite intact; it has an arcade of fifty-three arches.

On each side of the orchestra is a sort of box for consuls, or other great personages.

The *pulpitum* is massive and of great extent.

[1] See *Byzantine Architecture*, by Texier and Pullan, p. 90.

[2] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

In the wall above the scene are to be seen the holes into which the timbers of the roof that covered the scene fitted.

The side wall of the *cavea* is parallel to the scene, as in most Roman theatres.

Aspendus, a colony of Argos, was one of the oldest towns in Pamphylia. It is mentioned in the 5th century before the Christian era. In 391 B.C., Thrasybulus, having been charged to compel the Asiatic Greek towns to acknowledge the authority of Athens, disembarked near Aspendus to levy contributions, when the Aspendians sallied out in the night and killed him in his tent.

Alexander besieged and took the town, because the inhabitants would not consent to give up some horses they had stolen from the king of Persia.

We learn from a sentence of Cicero addressed to Verres, that Aspendus had cultivated the arts with great success. He says: — "Aspendus is, as you know, an ancient town of Pamphylia; it was full of very valuable statues. I will not say that such and such a statue was taken away; I will assert that you, Verres, have removed all the statues from the temples and public places; they were placed upon chariots and carried out of the town." Cicero mentions the lute-player of Aspendus, the celebrated statue which Verres placed in his own apartments.

Plate XXXIII.

INTERIOR OF THE THEATRE.

This engraving gives a good idea of the condition of this magnificent theatre, which is in a better state of preservation than any other in Asia Minor. The columns and roof of the scene alone are wanting to restore it to its original state.

Plate XXXIV.

EXTERIOR OF THE THEATRE.

It will be seen that the exterior of this remarkable edifice is perfectly unadorned, and that it is only striking from the massiveness of its construction and its state of preservation. The projecting blocks of stone in the gallery part of the building were pierced for the purpose of sustaining the masts which held the *velarium*.

Over the side door is a slab bearing one of the inscriptions relating to the erection of the theatre. (See *ante*, page 49.)

Plates XXXV. XXXVI.

ELEVATION OF THE EXTERIOR.

Plate XXXVII.

SECTION THROUGH THE THEATRE.

The arrangement of the various chambers at the back of the scene is here shown, and the timbers of the roof over part of it restored; with the exception of the columns, there is no other restoration, but the entire building exists in as perfect a condition as it was on the day it was built.

Plate XXXVIII.

UPPER ORDER OF THE THEATRE.

Fig. 1.—Ornaments on the central pediment. The female figure surrounded by scrolls is that from which the Turkish name of the neighbouring village is derived. It is called *Bal-kiz*, or the Girl of Honey. A Turkoman related the following tradition about her to M. Texier: — "Hamlarer Padishah, the king of the serpents, fell in love with the queen of the bees, who inhabited a neighbouring forest; having demanded her in marriage and having met with a refusal, he resolved to carry her off. In order to accomplish this, he had to cross a deep valley. Accordingly, he built a bridge, the ruins of which are still to be seen (those of an aqueduct). His project succeeded; but after a year had elapsed, the queen died, after giving birth to a daughter, who was named *Bal-kiz*. The king then built a large palace for his daughter (the theatre), in which he had her portrait sculptured."

Such are the traditions of the Turks concerning the various ruins of towns and temples.

Plate XXXIX.

ELEVATION OF PROSCENIUM.

With the exception of the columns, nothing has been restored in this elevation: the pediments and the ornaments of the proscenium, the steps, doors, vomitories, and staircases shown in the section, all exist entire.

Plate XL.

DETAILS OF IONIC ENTABLATURE.

Fig. 1.—The rich entablature of the lower order of the scene.
Fig. 2.—Small pediments of the scene. The scale applies to the smaller of the two.

IASSUS.[1]

THE town is situated upon an island about twice as long as it is broad. The centre is occupied by a high hill, upon the top of which stands the Acropolis. The houses were for the greater part built upon terraces. The walls which surround the island are flanked by square towers; they are built of large blocks of marble. They were repaired in Roman times, and also by the Venetians and Genoese.

All the gateways are destroyed, except a small postern on the south side.

The theatre is the best preserved of the buildings of Iassus. It is built on the side of the central hill, with ashlar, put together without mortar. The seats are of white marble, and are ornamented with lions' paws; they are almost all in position: there were twenty-one rows of seats. There are no remains of the order of the scene.

Most of the ruins stand upon the low isthmus: these are those of the stadium, gymnasium, and other edifices.

The stadium is built against the walls of the town; it has a circular part, with four ranges of seats, and the line of seats running parallel to the axis.

The palace is now a confused mass of ruins, from which all decoration has disappeared.

There were here two square buildings, united by a double colonnade, some of the columns of which remain in position to the height of four or five feet above the level of the soil. An inscription was found here, showing that these were the *exedræ* and their porticos.

The necropolis was situated on the mainland: it contains numerous tombs. These may be divided into three classes: those of the Leleges, which are tombs formed by long stones, rough, as they came from the quarry, without inscriptions; Greek sarcophagi and Roman tombs, which are mostly sepulchral chambers of large dimensions.

Plate XLI.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE CITY.

The positions of the chief buildings are indicated on the Plan. The intervening spaces were probably occupied by houses.

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

MYRA.[1]

MYRA was a place of considerable importance in Byzantine times, on account of the sanctity it gained from having been the residence and burial-place of St. Nicholas: it is situated on the south-eastern part of the province of Lycia. In early times it was also a considerable city, if we may judge from the ruins of the theatre and tomb, still remaining. The town was situated chiefly on a plain, by the side of a rocky hill, where was situated the acropolis.

The theatre is one of the finest existing. The length of the scene was decorated with granite columns of the Composite order. One still remains *in situ*, with its neighbouring pilaster; the others are lying before the walls of the proscenium, and we find in the area an accumulation of fragments of capitals, cornices, and ornaments of all sorts. The material of which it is built is a white limestone, compact and beautiful as marble. The scene is turned towards the south; the eastern gallery is double, and conducts to the second *diazoma*. All the galleries are well constructed without mortar. There are twenty-seven rows of steps in the first circuit, and twenty in the second.

The tombs are the most remarkable in Lycia. They are thirty in number, all cut in the mountain-side; some are entirely detached from the rock, and form a portico in imitation of wooden buildings, and bear Lycian inscriptions.

A number of bas-reliefs are executed high up on the rocks, representing a funeral ceremony.

The Mountain of Myra rises at the angle of two valleys. The town faced the south.

On the west flank of the mountain is a second necropolis, entirely cut in the rock, where the tombs have a still more grandiose character. The rock in which the tombs are situated rises to a peak above the plain. Those who have seen the acropolis of Petra state that that of Myra is superior in effect.

One of the tombs has a pediment 19 feet in length; in the tympanum is sculptured the combat of a lion with a bull.

The columns of the Ionic order, and ten pilasters supporting lions' heads, sustain the portico. A large bas-relief of nine figures is placed over the door. Another tomb, not less important, is adorned with bas-reliefs almost as large as life.

From Beaufort's Karamania, Chapter II.

"About three miles up the river Andraki, stand the ruins of the city of Myra; and near them a village, which still retains that name. Meletius says that Myra was originally a Rhodian colony; and he boasts that the bishop was the metropolitan of thirty-six suffragan sees. The present race of Greeks consider it as a place of peculiar sanctity. Here, say they, St. Paul preached; here is the shrine of St. John; and, above all, here are deposited the ashes of St. Nicolo, their patron saint. Their claim, however, to this ultimate step of the climax may be doubted; for, according to Muratori,[2] both Venice and Bari dispute the honour of having carried away his body.

"My time would not permit me to examine this great emporium of precious relics; but Mr. Cockerell, a gentleman well known to the literary world by his interesting discoveries in Greece, and who visited Myra the following year, found there the ruins of a considerable city. The theatre was very perfect, and he saw many fragments of sculpture that were executed in a masterly style.

"The inhabitants are chiefly Turks, and he described them as more than ordinarily jealous and ferocious. While examining some statues, one of the mob exclaimed, 'If the infidels are attracted here by these blasphemous figures, the temptation shall soon cease; for when that dog is gone, I will destroy them.'"

A Mohammedan considers all imitations of the human figure to be impious, and the admiration of them idolatrous.

Plate XLII.

PLAN OF THE THEATRE.

This is given as the plan of a model Greek theatre, remaining in almost perfect preservation. It is built on the side of a rocky hill, and faces the south. The scene, the seats, *diazomata*, vomitories, and corridors, all exist as perfect as in the day they were built. The architecture is of a superior character, as may be seen from the plates of details.

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

[2] *Annali d' Italia*, tomo VI.

Plate XLIII.

PROSCENIUM OF THEATRE RESTORED, AND IN ITS ACTUAL STATE.

The restoration of this most beautiful specimen of Græco-Roman architecture was an easy task, as all the members of the order were in existence.

The arrangement of the three doors of different sizes shows that the Greeks did not always sacrifice convenience for uniformity of design.

Plate XLIV.

SECTION THROUGH THE PROSCENIUM, &c.

Fig. 1.—Details of the entablature of the scene. With the exception of the curved frieze, the details of the mouldings are excellent, and show greater refinement than is usual in works of so late a period.

Figs. 2 and 3.—Console and honeysuckle ornament.

Fig. 4.—Section through the proscenium in its present state.

Plate XLV.

ORDER OF THEATRE.

There is a degree of vigour combined with great refinement in the architecture of this theatre. The capital is one of the finest of its sort to be found in Asia Minor, notwithstanding the large size of the volutes. The foliage is most clearly defined and delicately executed. The proportions of the entablature are excellent. The projection of the cornice is greater, the mouldings generally are bolder, and the consoles more deeply undercut than is usually the case in works of the period.

Plate XLVI.

VIEW OF A TOMB CUT IN THE ROCK.

This tomb is remarkable for the character of its architectural details, and for the fact that the pediment projects eight feet from the face of the rock. The cymatium is a simple cyma, with an ovolo beneath. There is no frieze; the dentils are unusually large. The capitals of both columns and pilasters are remarkable on account of their variation from the usual Ionic type.

Over the doorway there is a bas-relief representing a funeral repast.

In the pediment there is a very bold relief of a combat between a lion and a bull, a symbolical group apparently borrowed from Asia, which occurs on many monuments of early times. The earliest representation of it that I am acquainted with occurs on a Phœnician coin of Ar-Baal, which I obtained at Beyrout. At Aizani, the same subject is to be seen on the frieze of the theatre, and at Colophon I dug up a similar group of archaic character.

Altogether, the tomb is an interesting specimen of ancient Lycian architecture.

PATARA.[1]

THE theatre at Patara is excavated in the northern side of a small hill; it is somewhat more than a semi-circle, whose external diameter is about two hundred feet, and contains thirty-four rows of marble seats, few of which have been disturbed. The superior preservation of the proscenium distinguishes this theatre from most of those which are extant, and would render it well worthy of minute architectural detail. At the eastern entrance there is a long and very perfect inscription recording the building of the theatre by Q. Velius Titianus, and its dedication by his daughter, Velia Procla, in the fourth consulate of the Emperor Antoninus Pius.

A small ruined temple stands on the side of the same hill, and not far from thence towards the summit there is a deep circular pit, of singular appearance. A flight of steps leads to its bottom, and from the centre a square pillar rises above the surface of the ground: it is possible that this was the seat of the oracle. The insulated pillar may have supported the statue of the Deity, and the pit may have afforded some secret means of communication for the priest.

The town walls surrounded an area of considerable extent; they may be easily traced, as well as the situation of a castle which commanded the harbour, and of several towers which flanked the walls.

At their northern extreme, and facing the theatre, one of the gates is still erect. There have been inscriptions on six projecting scrolls between the arches, but few of them are now legible.

On the outside of the walls there are a multitude of stone sarcophagi, most of them bearing inscriptions, but all open and empty; and within the walls, temples, altars, pedestals, and fragments of sculpture appear in profusion, but ruined and mutilated. In a temple, which from the frequent recurrence of the word ΖΕΥΣ, was probably dedicated to Jupiter, a colossal hand was found, of good workmanship; the fingers are nine inches long, and are in the act of grasping—perhaps the thunderbolt.

We copied many Greek, and some Latin inscriptions, at Patara: they are too numerous to insert here; but the following elegiac verses may perhaps be interesting. The dotted letters represent those which were doubtful, and an asterisk is placed where the original character was quite effaced.

ΙΔΡΙΝΑΘΗΝΑΙΗC
ΠΑΝΤΩΝΔΙΟΝΥCΙΟΝ
ΕΡΓΟΝ
ΗΞΕΙΝΗΠΑΤΑΡΩΝΓΗΜΕ
ΛΑΒΟΥCΑΚΡΑΤΕΙ
ΤΜΩΛΟΥΑΠΑΜΠΕΛΟΕΝ
ΤΟC
ΕΧΩΔΕΚΔΕΟCΚΑΙΕΝ
Α * ΤΟΙC
ΩΔΕΙΩΜΕΓΑΛΗΝ
ΜΦΙΒΑΛΩΝΟΡΟΦΗΝ

It is evident, from both Strabo and Livy (Strabo, lib. XIV. on Lycia; Livy, XXXVII. 16, 17), that Patara had formerly a harbour. The situation is still apparent, but at present it is a swamp, choked up with sand and bushes, and all communication with the sea is cut off by a straight beach, through which there is no opening.

The sand has not only filled up the harbour, but has accumulated to a considerable height between the ruins and the river Xanthus. Long ranges of sand-hills rise with a gradual slope from behind each other, and then break off in abrupt faces, leaving valleys between each ridge. The acclivity is in the direction of the prevailing wind—from the westward; and the surface, on which small eddies of fine sand are in continual motion, is wrinkled like a sea-beach when uncovered by the tide.

Patara is now uninhabited; but a few solitary peasants were found tending the cattle that wandered about the plain. From these people we learned that, at a short distance in shore, there were ruins of far greater extent. They are probably the remains of Xanthus, described by Strabo as the largest city of Lycia, and celebrated for its singularly desperate resistance to the Persian and to the Roman arms.

Plate XLVII.

DETAILS OF PILASTER OF TEMPLE.

This example of a Composite capital is given, because it is uncommon, though it bears some resemblance to the capital of the Temple of the Winds, and also to some capitals which I saw near St. Anthony's well at Patras in the year 1855. It belongs to a small temple *in antis*, standing near the theatre of Patara in Lycia. The cella is intact, but the columns have disappeared. The pilasters stand upon pedestals. The mouldings of the entablature are quite plain; the frieze is in the form of a console. The doorway of the temple is one of the finest examples of its kind.

[1] From Beaufort's *Karamania*.

Plate XLVIII.

PATARA.—DETAILS OF DOORWAY OF TOMB.

This is one of the most elegant doorways of the Græco-Roman period existing in Asia Minor.

Fig. 1.—Elevation of angle of architrave, showing cornice and consoles.

Fig. 2.—Side elevation of console.

Fig. 3.—Section through cornice and architrave.

Fig. 4.—Console to a larger scale.

THE BASILICA OF PERGAMUS.[1]

AT the southern end of the tunnel built over the Selinus stands a vast building which attracts the attention of every traveller who enters Pergamus. High brick walls, with courses of marble here and there, and the shafts of columns lying about in the vicinity, indicate that this edifice was one of the most important monuments of ancient Pergamus. According to a tradition that Spon found maintained by the Greeks, this was the ancient church of St. John, called by them Aghios Theologos, and it was desecrated by the Turks. All authors who have had occasion to describe Pergamus have accepted this tradition without hesitation, without even referring to the plan of the building in order to ascertain if it were originally intended for a church.

The edifice consists of a large parallelogram, 137 ft. 9 in. in length by 70 ft. 2 in. in breadth, internally. A large doorway at the end gives access to the interior, and to the right and left of the doorway is a niche.

The nave is divided into two parts in its length. The first division has five niches on each side, like those in the end wall.

Foundations can be traced to a distance of 48 feet from the hemicycle. The hemicycle is 34 ft. 6 in. in diameter; to the right and left of it are two staircases which led to the upper part of the building. The side niches are repeated in the first story by windows of exactly the same size and form, and marble toothing-stones show that in front of these niches there was formerly a portico of eight columns, the entablature of which formed the first story.

Small blocks of masonry which are seen before the entrance, and a vertical toothing that appears in the side wall, show that the portico was carried round in front of the entrance.

In that part of the side wall which was nearest the hemicycle, there are still to be seen the toothing-stones on the first story as well as on the ground floor: the restoration of this part therefore would be extremely easy.

There were two ranges of colonnades one above the other; the colonnade nearest the door was lighted through that above it.

In the middle of the hemicycle was a step, on which was placed a tribune. Outside the lateral wall are some holes, which appear to have received the beams of an external portico, and several columns of marble are still lying in the neighbourhood. The windows of the first story are decorated with courses of marble, but all sculptures and ornamental friezes have completely disappeared. The date of the building can only be conjectured from the materials and workmanship.

Without giving further details, it is evident that this building was not constructed for a church. There are not in it any evidence of the arrangements which were in common amongst the first Christians. If this plan be compared with the description of the basilica by Vitruvius, there is found a perfect correspondence in all parts. The breadth of the basilica, says he, ought to be at least a third part of its length or the half, more or less. We have here something like the proportions he indicates. The bottom of the nave is occupied by a pier, which supported the *chalcidicum*; the two ranges of columns, and the staircase which leads to the tribunes, all coincide with the requirements of Vitruvius.

On the platform which extends around the hemicycle of the basilica, there are two circular edifices one on each side. These buildings are both in a good state of preservation; they are built upon the same plan, and surmounted by stone domes. There does not appear to have been a floor in the interior of either of them. The principal doors are arched, and blocks of marble, inlaid in the wall, seem to indicate the former existence of a decoration which has totally disappeared.

[1] Abridged from Texier's *Asie Mineure*.

At the commencement of the arches outside, there was a line of modillions, and the projection which appears above, is a torus of marble ornamented with interlacing ornaments. The rotunda on the left, nearest the river, communicates with a subterranean chamber by the means of a spiral staircase. This chamber is supported by square pillars, apparently either a prison or a cistern.

Conjectures might be made without number as to the use of these rotundas, but their plan is so very different from that of any known buildings, that it is impossible to advance a theory that is at all probable. The Greeks of Pergamus call these edifices **Οι ΒΩΜΟΙ**,—the altars. They were perhaps temples dedicated to the divinities who protect commerce, or temples of Æsculapius and Hygeia. The worship of Æsculapius was very popular at Pergamus; but it must be acknowledged that there is no evidence in support of these surmises. What is evident is, 1st, that the basilica or the church called Aghios Theologos was a distinct building, and that the rotundas are incontestably additions: 2nd, that all the different parts, and the arrangements required by Vitruvius for the Roman basilica, are perfectly observed in the plan of this edifice: 3rd, that it is possible that both the Christians and Mussulmans have at different epochs used it for their worship; but its construction, whether or not anterior to the Christian times, is decidedly Roman.

Plate XLIX.

VIEW OF THE RUINS OF THE BASILICA.

This view is taken from the north-east end, and shows the apse and the two circular buildings at the sides.

Plate L.

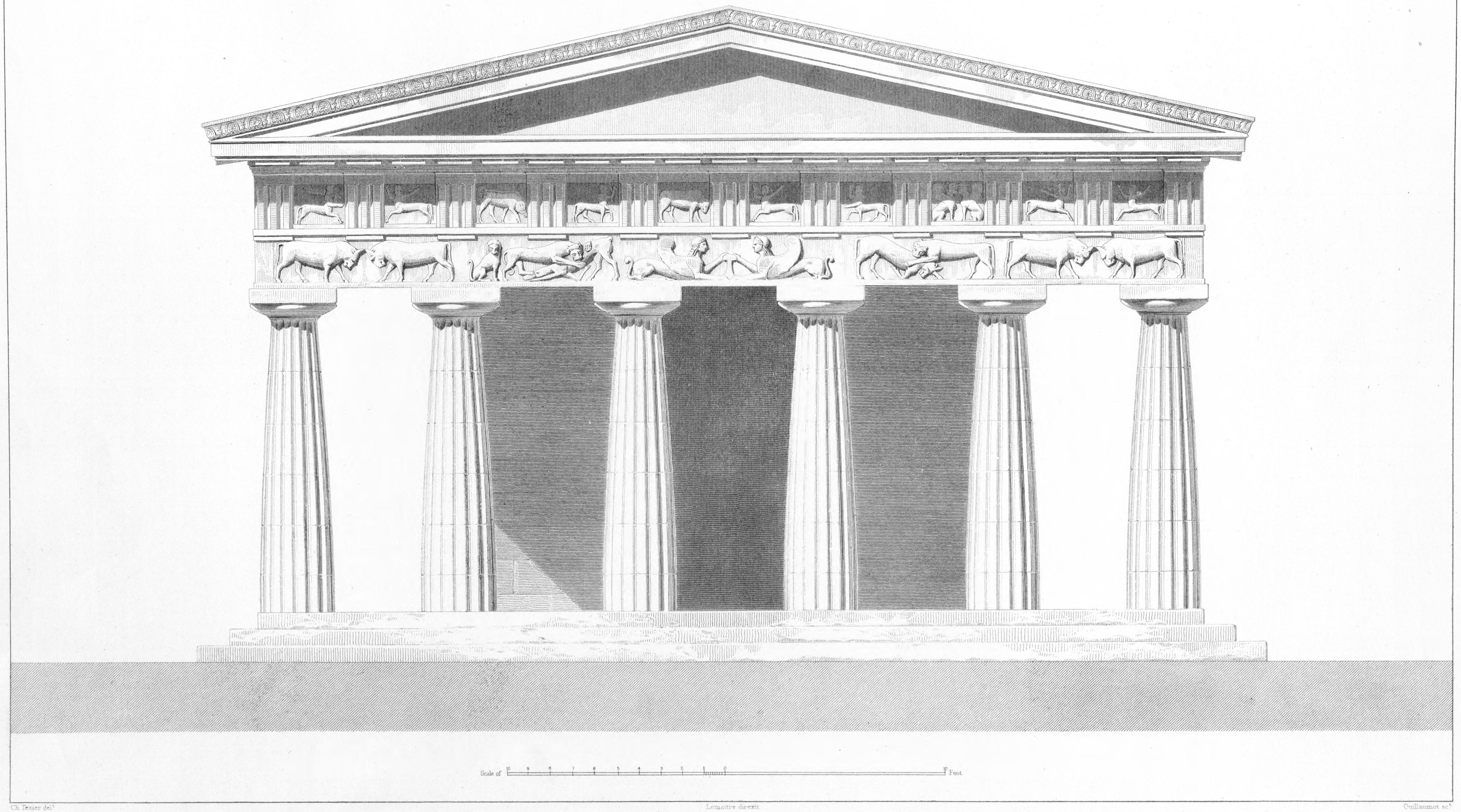
PLAN OF THE BASILICA.

Although, as M. Texier mentions, according to local tradition, this edifice is known as the church of St. John, the architectural evidence shows that it was not built for a church. There is neither *exo-* nor *eso-narthex; atrium*, nor *gynæconitis*. There is an apse certainly, but it is not sufficiently deep to have formed the *bema* of a Byzantine church. Besides, in the places where we usually find the *gazophylakion* and *skeuophylakion*, there are two staircases which have led to the upper part of the edifice. It must therefore have been a basilica, and it is one of the few examples of the ancient basilica existing. It was formerly divided longitudinally into three parts by two rows of columns: above these there were other columns, forming tribunes. There are no architectural ornaments remaining, except an enriched moulding which runs round the exterior; the character of this and the nature of the construction prove that the building was erected in the time of imperial Rome. The two detached circular buildings may have been either temples or storehouses.

Plate LI.

ELEVATION AND SECTION OF THE BASILICA.

On the upper part of the plate are the elevations of the basilica and of the two round buildings in their relative positions; in the lower part, a longitudinal section of the building.



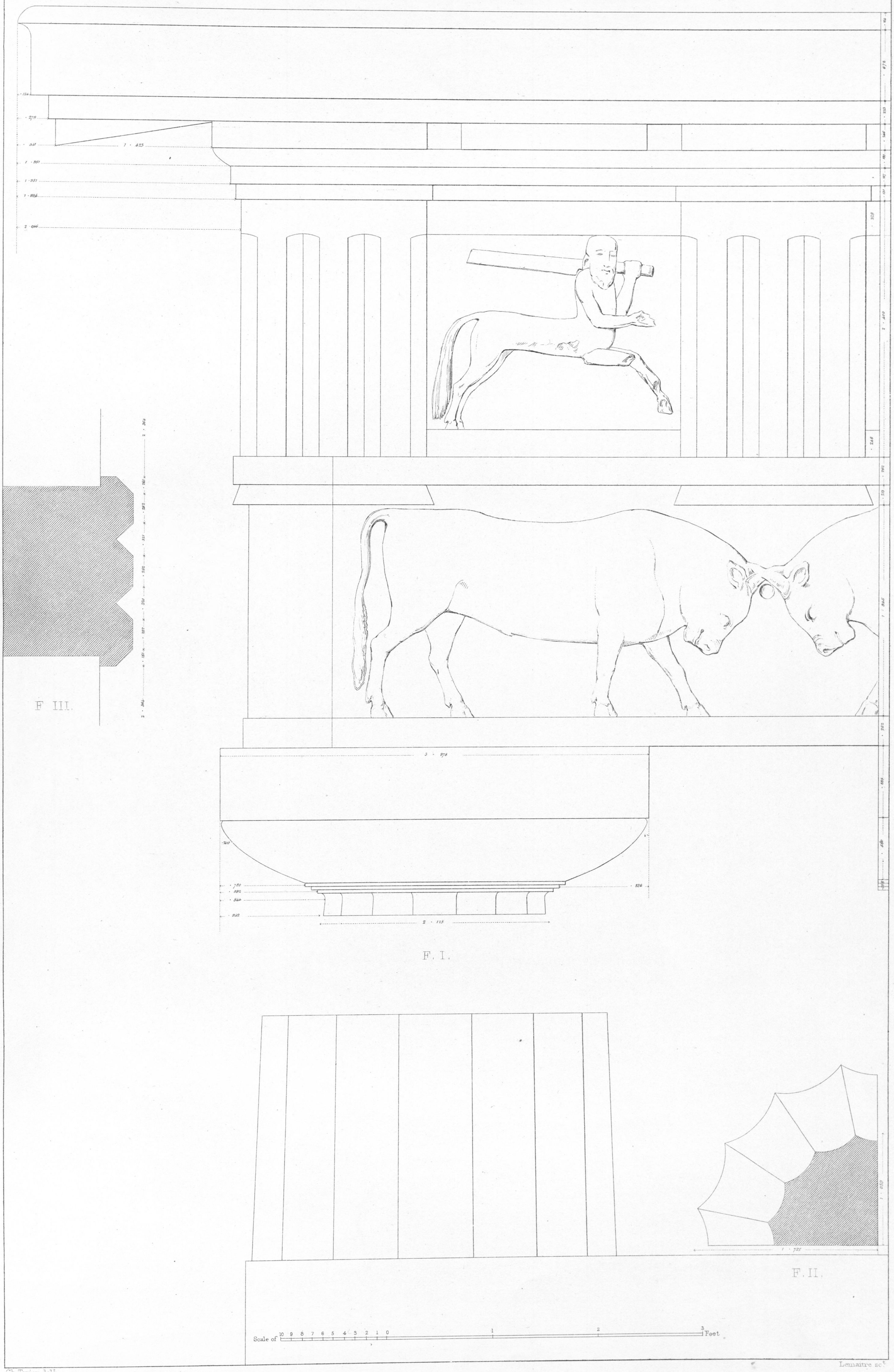
Ch. Texier del.t — Lemaitre direxit. — Guillaumot sc.t

ELEVATION OF THE DORIC TEMPLE RESTORED.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

ASSOS.

PL 2.



F III.

F. I.

F. II.

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Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sc.t

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF DORIC TEMPLE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

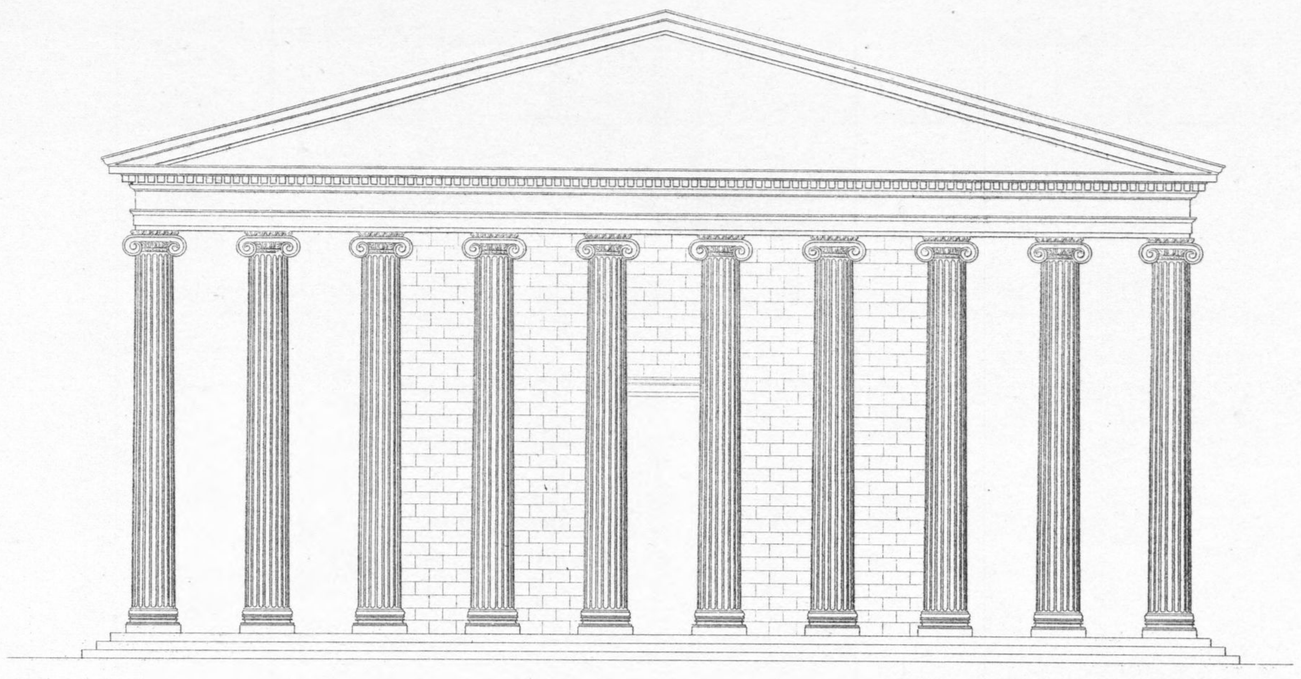


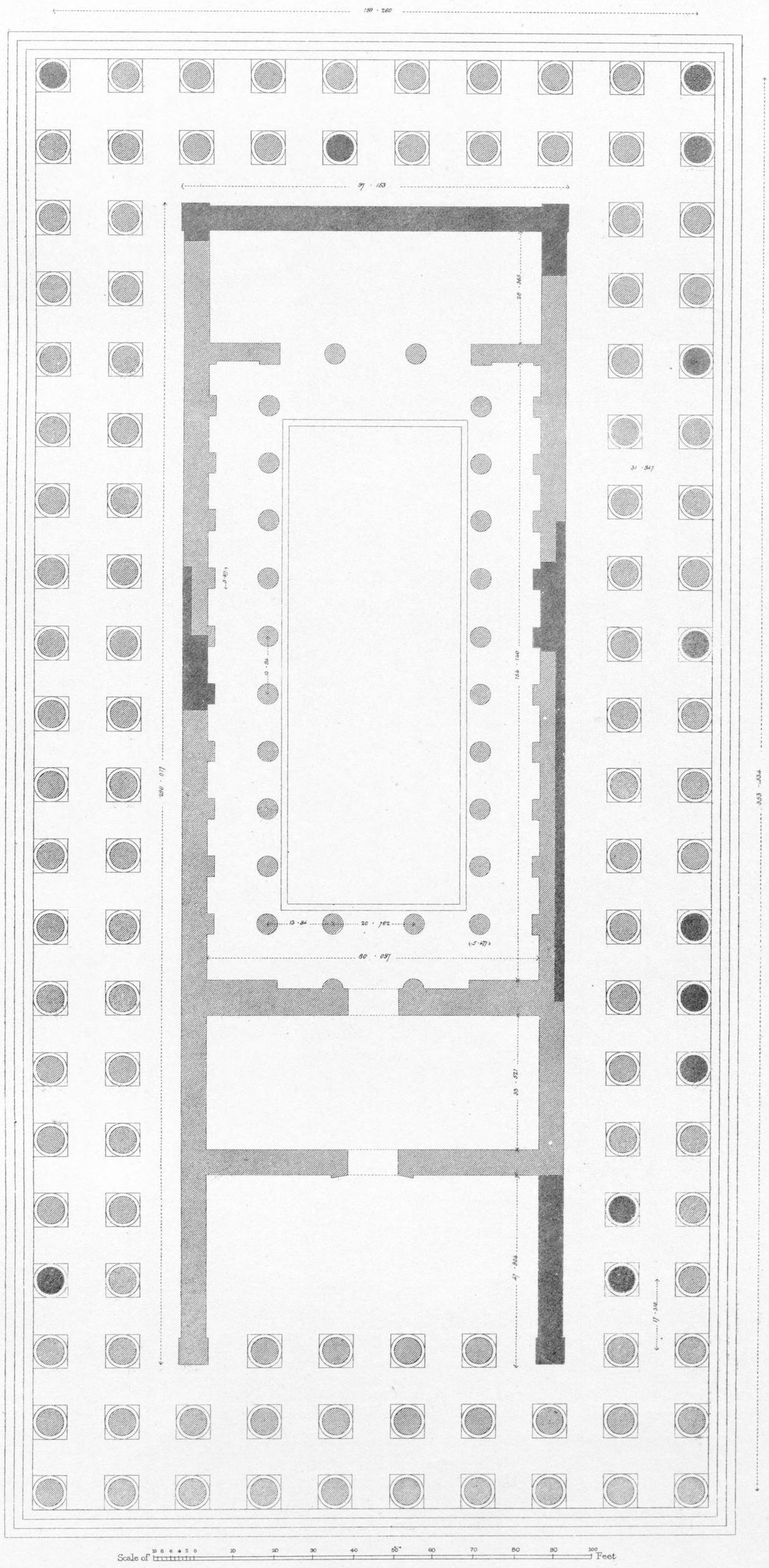
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Lemaitre sculp.t

RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO BRANCHIDÆ.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.





Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre direxit.

PLAN & ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF APOLLO BRANCHIDÆ.

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TEMPLE OF APOLLO BRANCHIDÆ.

PL. 5.

F. VIII.

F. IV.

F. VII.

F. IX.

F. VI.

F. II.

F. V.

F. I.

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Ch. Texier delt.

Lemaitre direxit.

DETAILS OF ORDER.

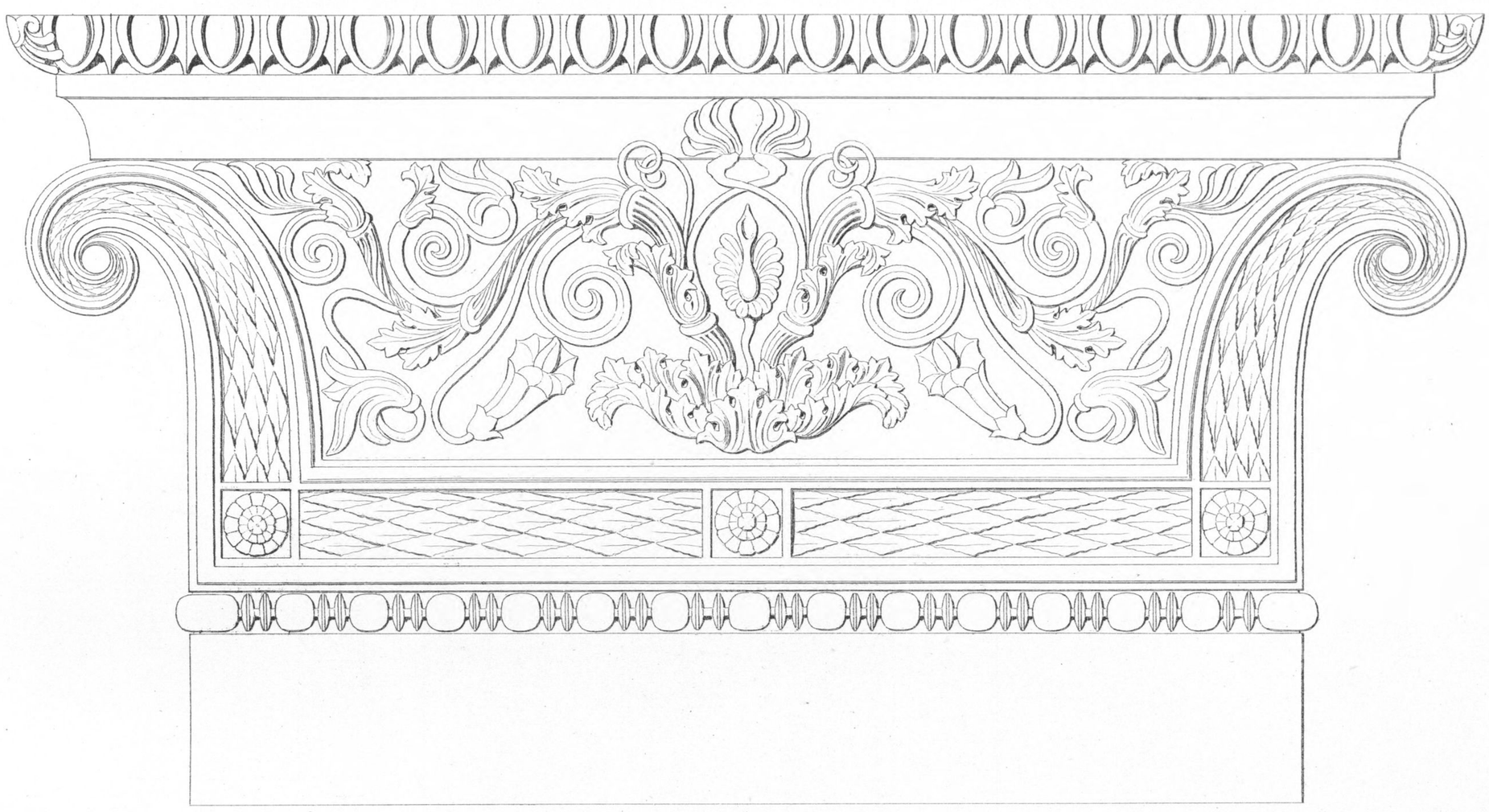


Ch. Texier del.

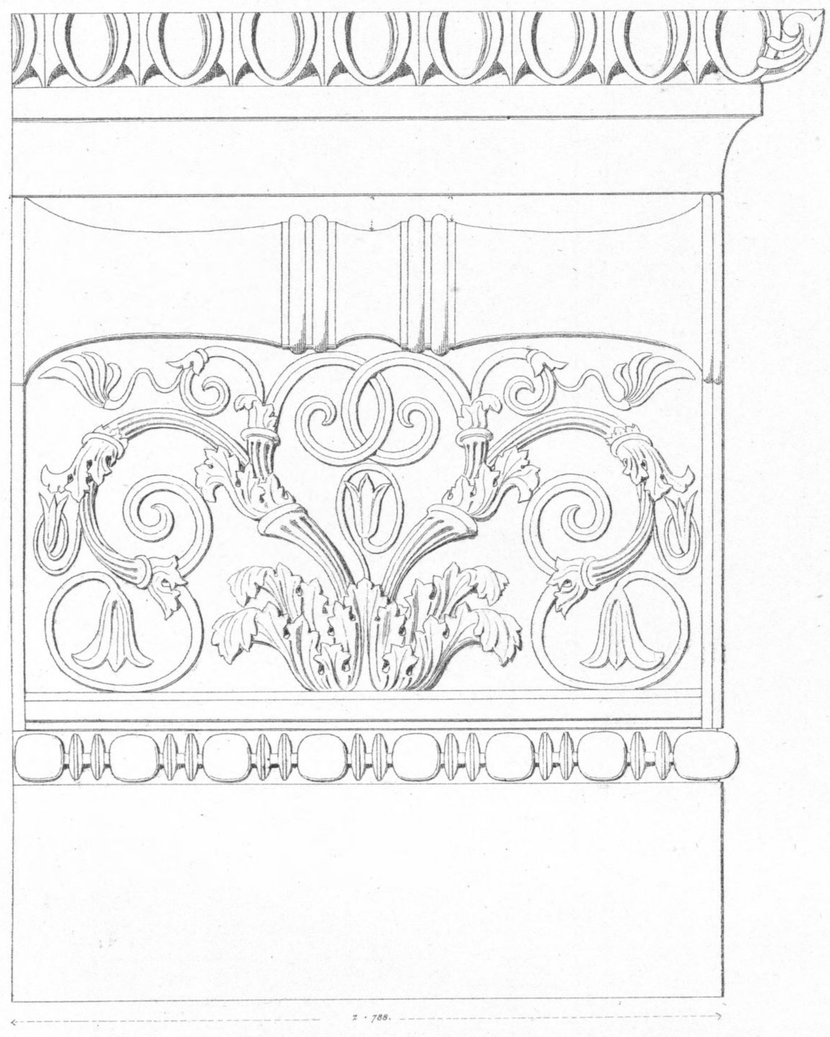
Lemaitre direxit.

CAPITALS OF PILASTERS OF INTERIOR.

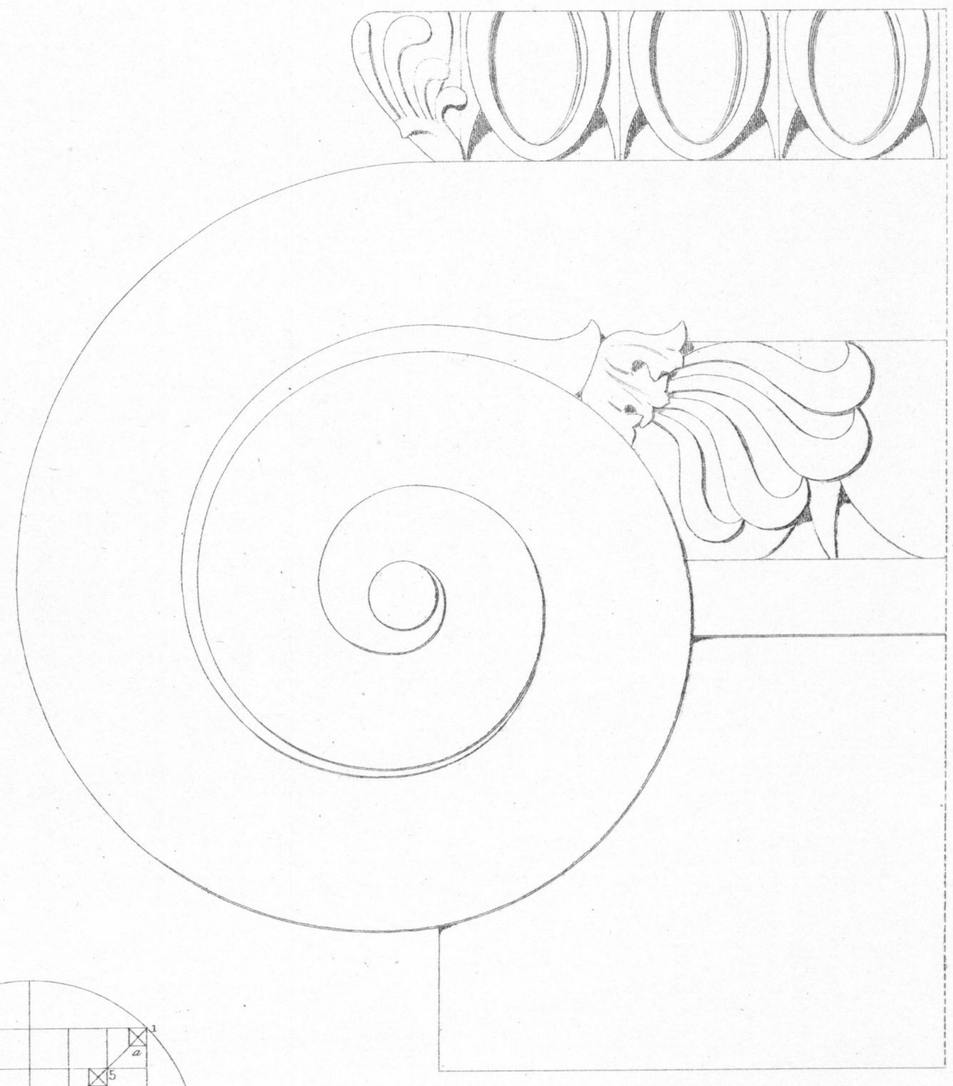
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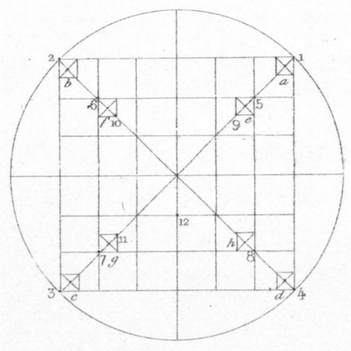
F. I.



F. II.



F. III.



F. IV

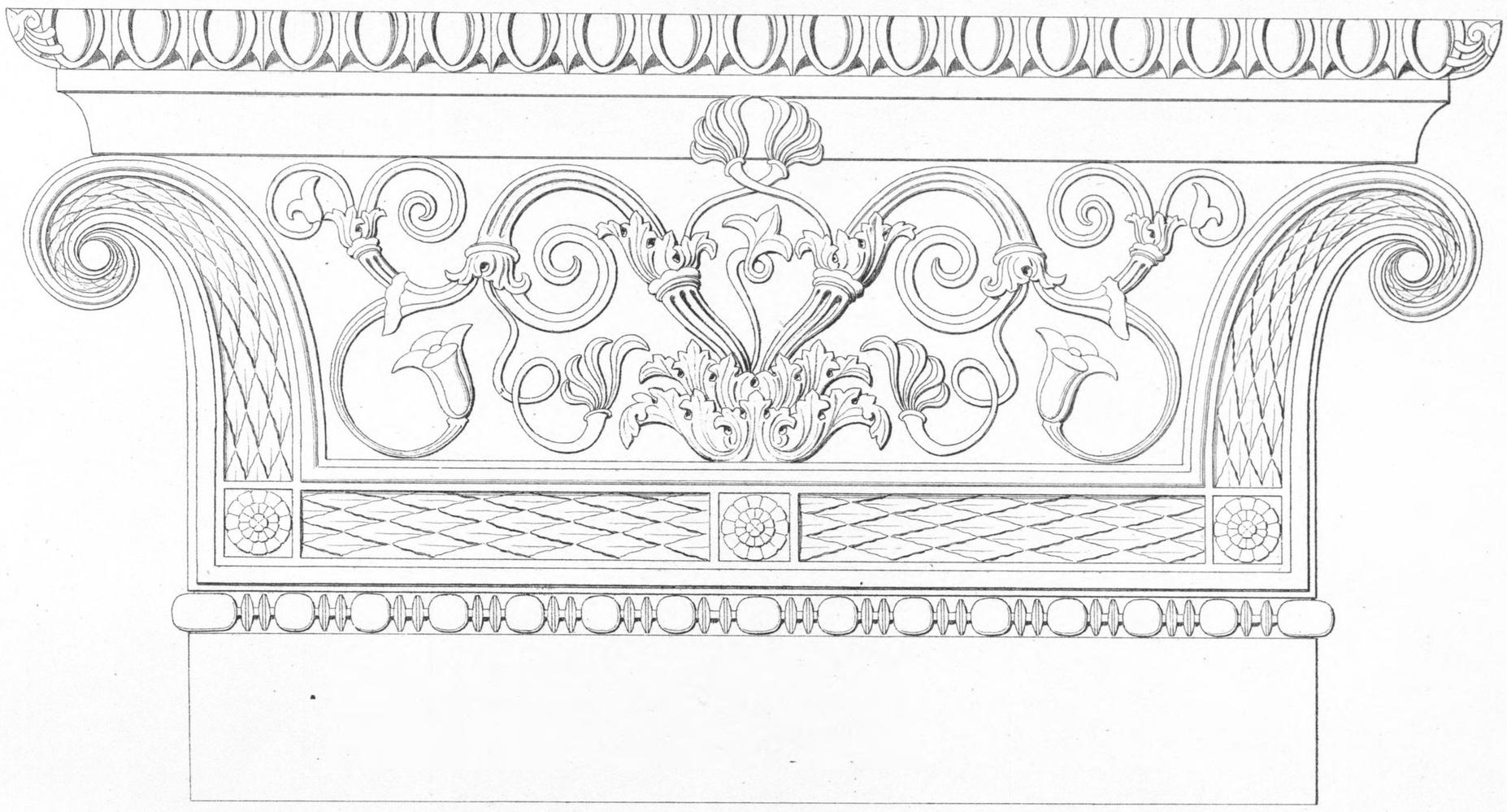
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Ch. Texier del.t

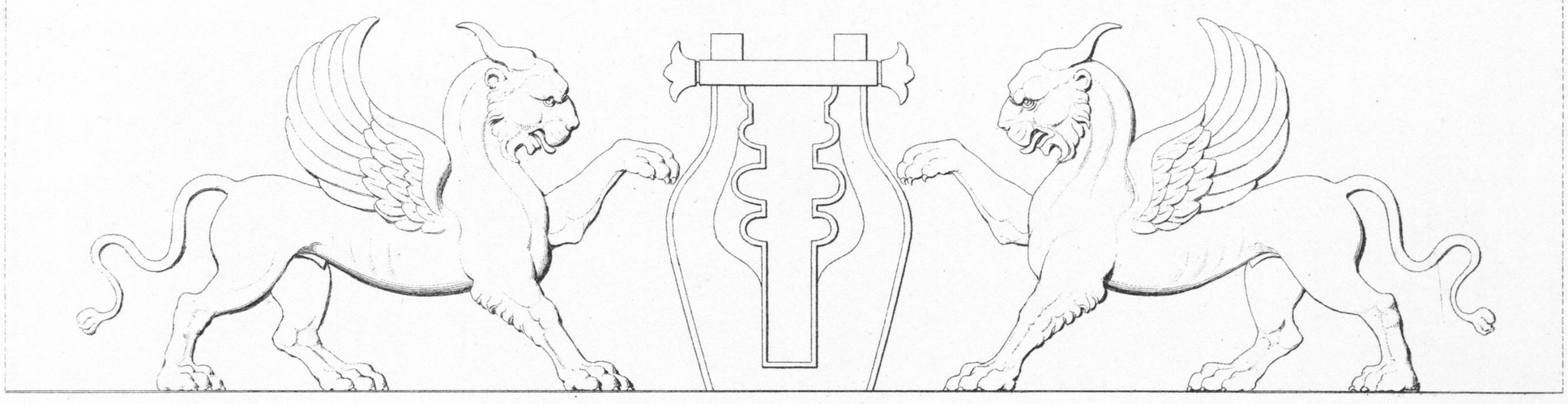
Lemaitre direxit

CAPITALS OF PILASTER OF INTERIOR.

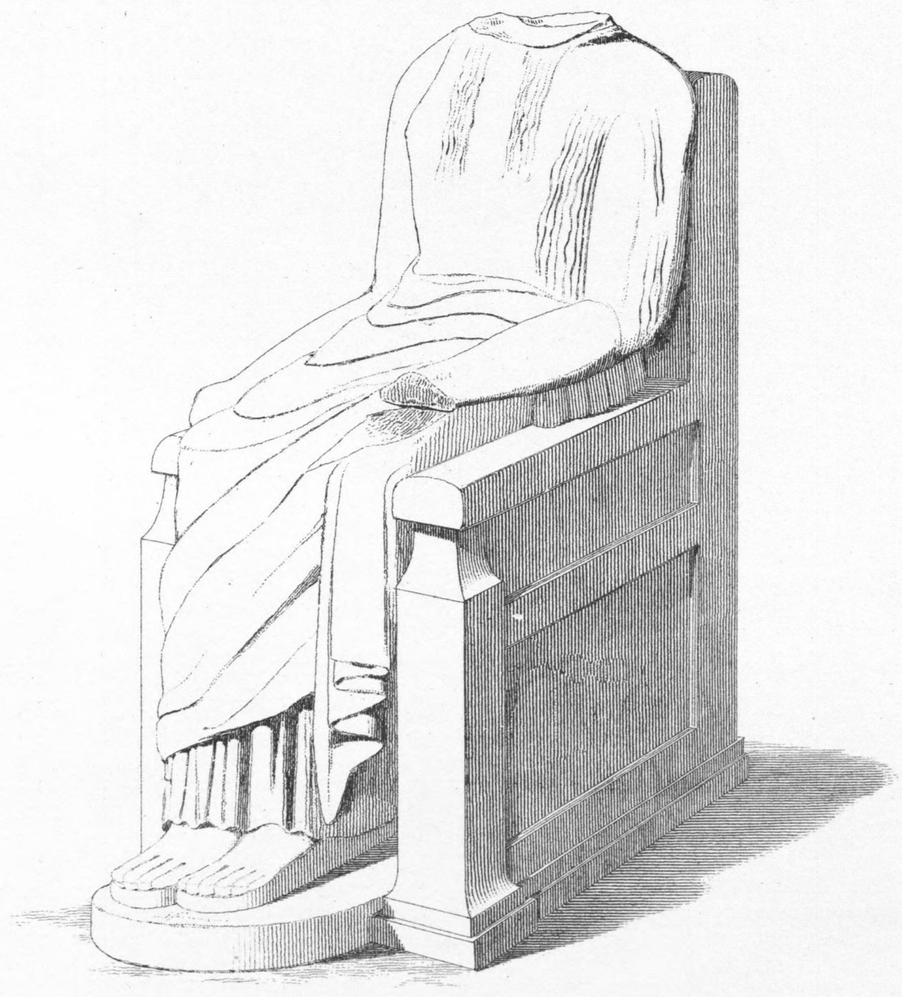
Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London



F. I.



F. II.



F. III.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet

Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre direxit

PILASTER CAPITAL & STATUE FROM THE SACRED WAY.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London. W.C



Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet

Ch. Texier del.t Lemaitre direxit. Guillaumot sculp.t

FRAGMENT OF SCULPTURE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



Ch. Texier del.t

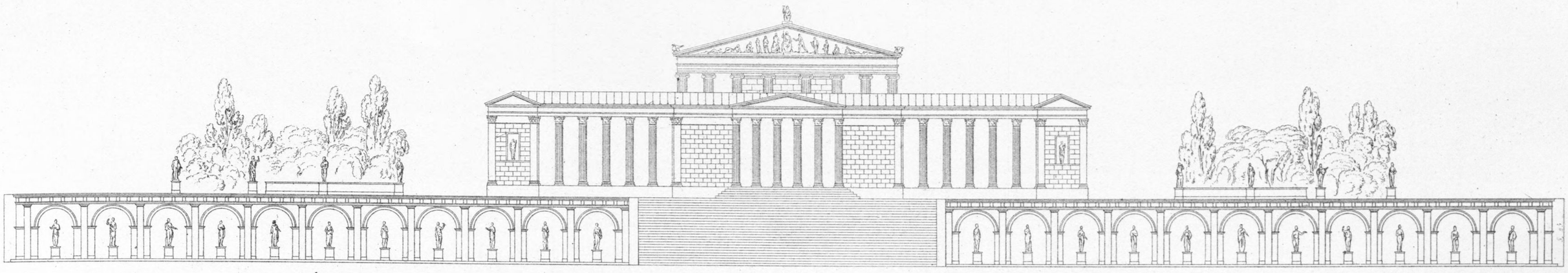
Lemaître act.

VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London

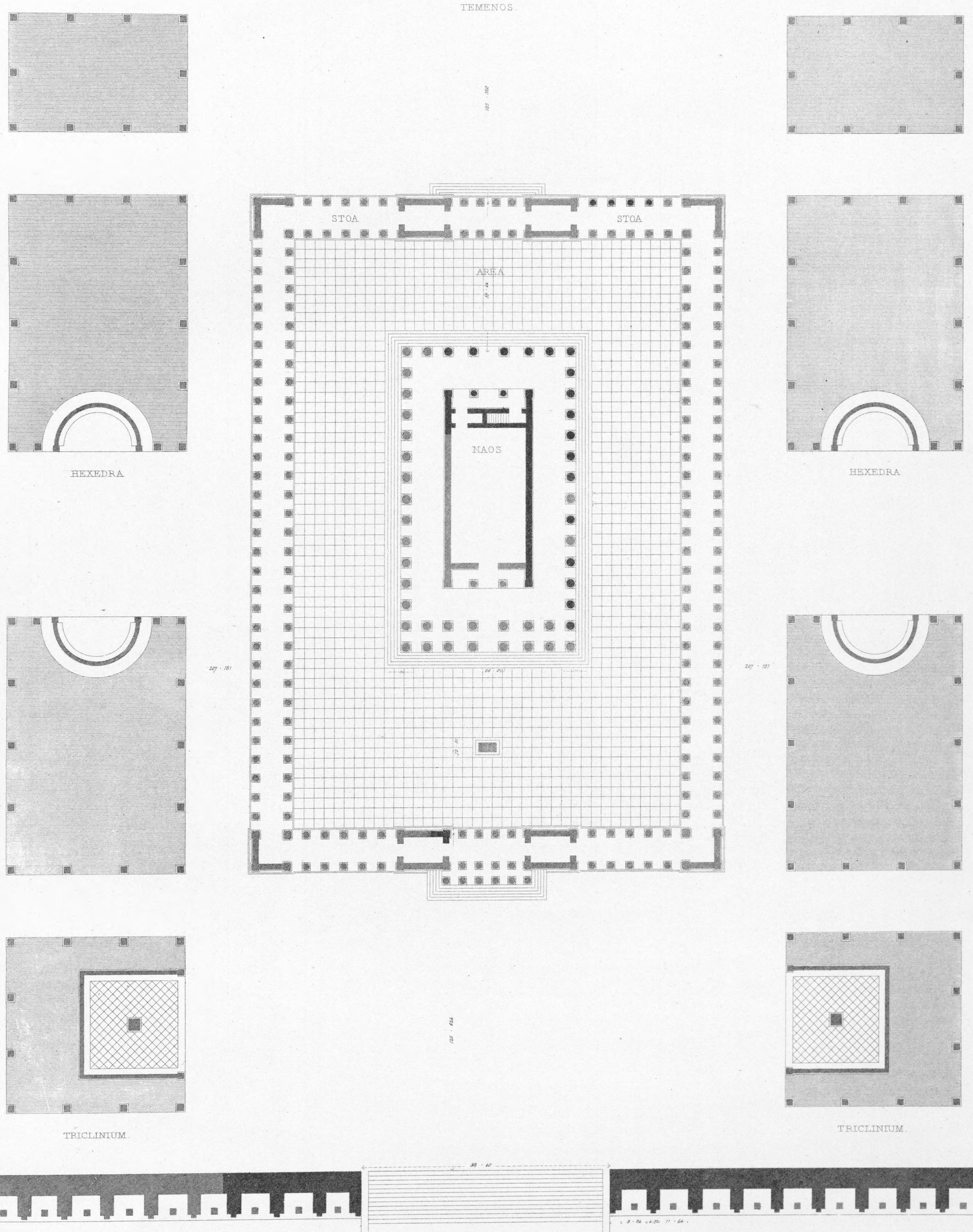
AIZANI.

PL. II.



F. II.

TEMENOS.



HEXEDRA

HEXEDRA

TRICLINIUM.

TRICLINIUM.

Ch. Texier delt.

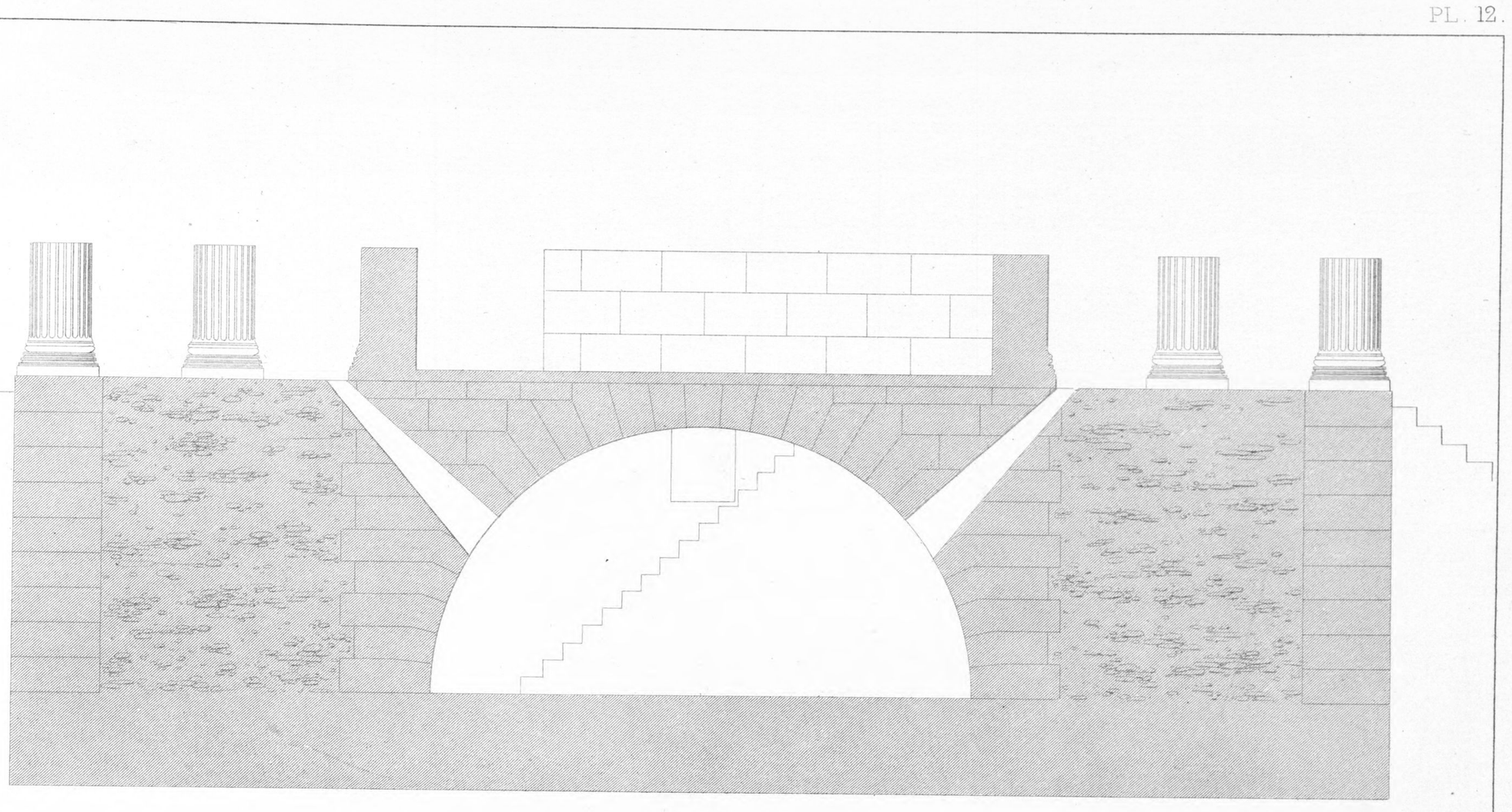
Lemaitre sct

F. I.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 150 200 Feet

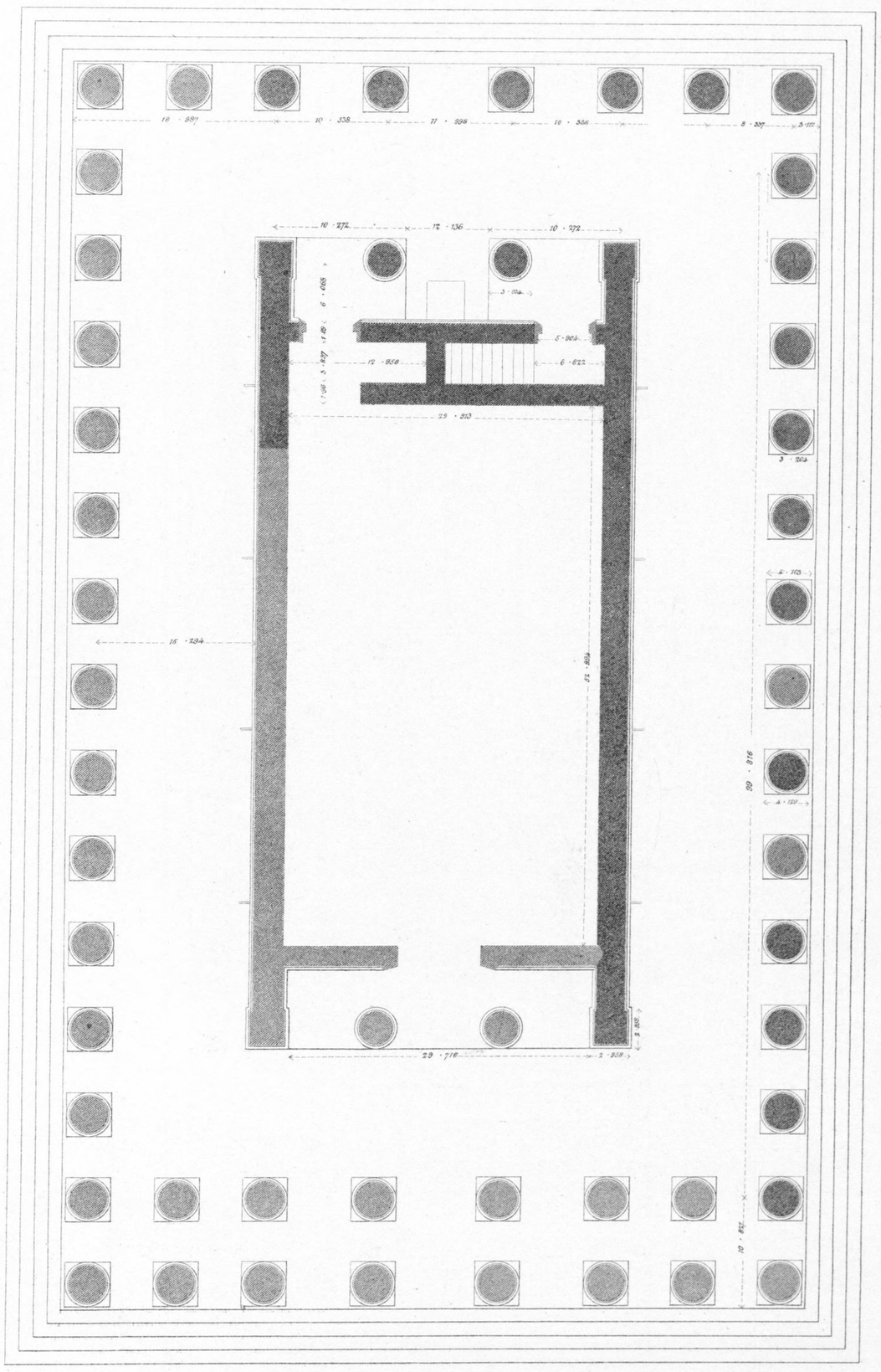
RESTORED PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



F. II.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 Feet



F. I.

Scale of 10 8 6 4 2 0 10 20 30 40 50 Feet

Ch. Texier delt.

Lemaitre sct.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen London.

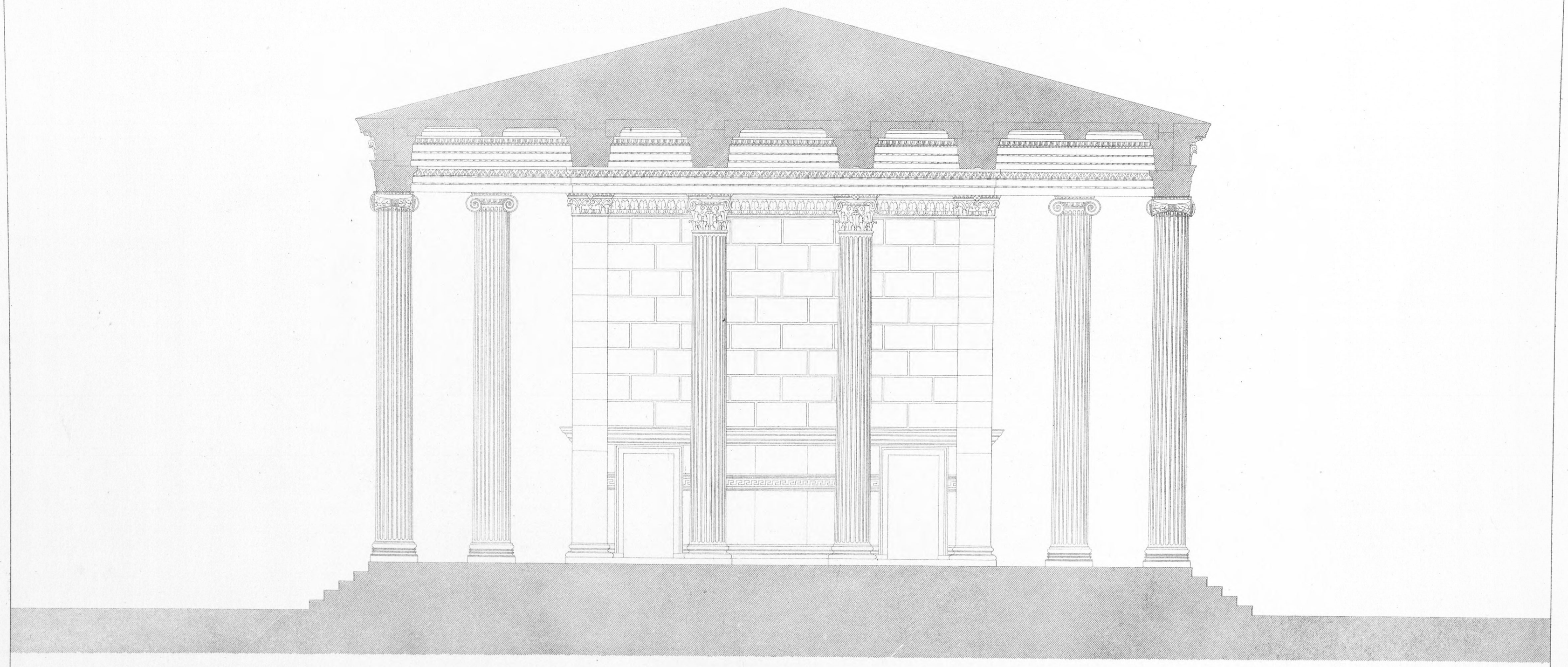


Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre sc.

ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London



Ch. Texier delt.

Lemaitre direxit.

Huguenet sc.

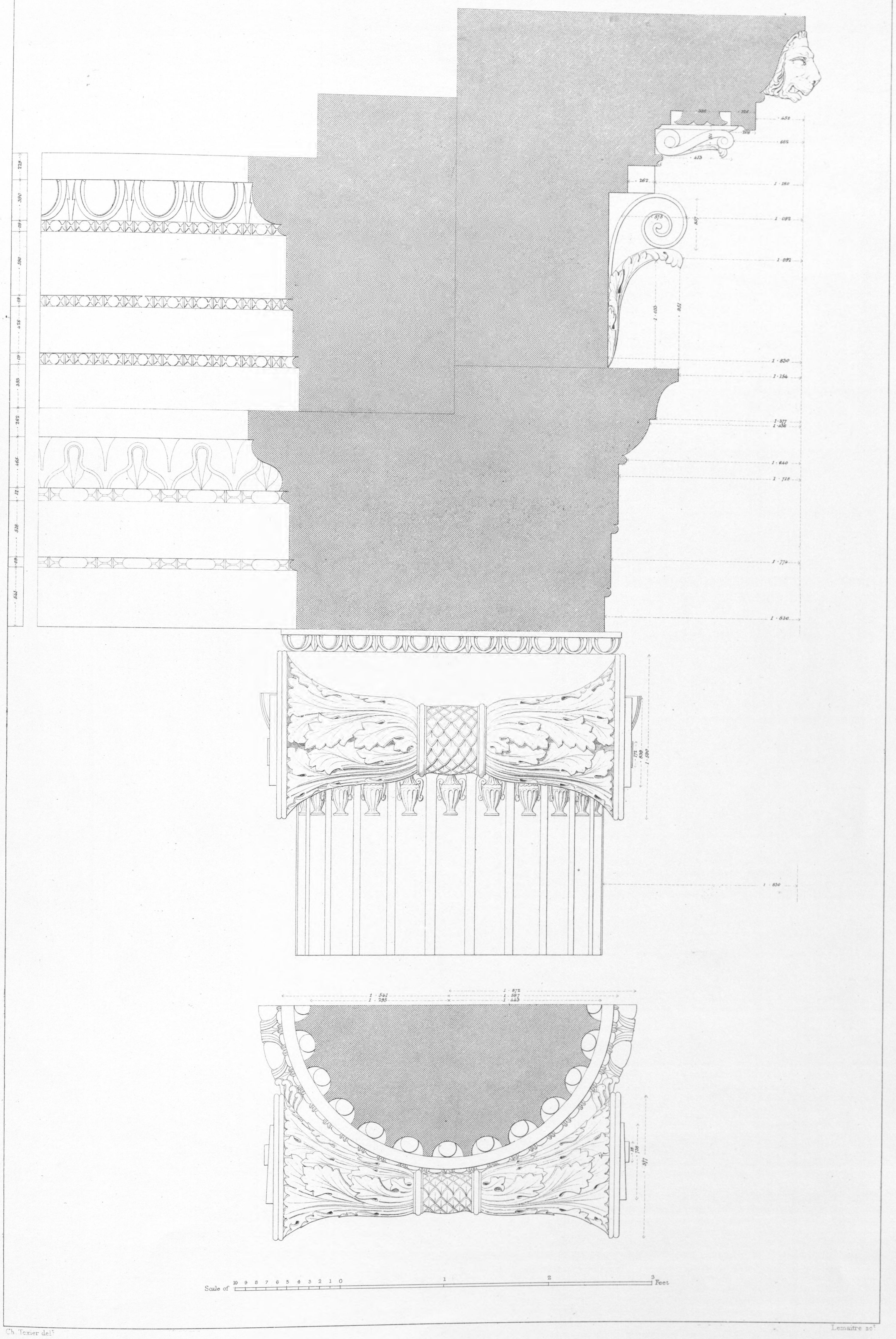
SECTION THROUGH THE PERISTYLE OF TEMPLE OF JUPITER.

Day & Son, Lithographers, to the Queen, London.



DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF TEMPLE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen

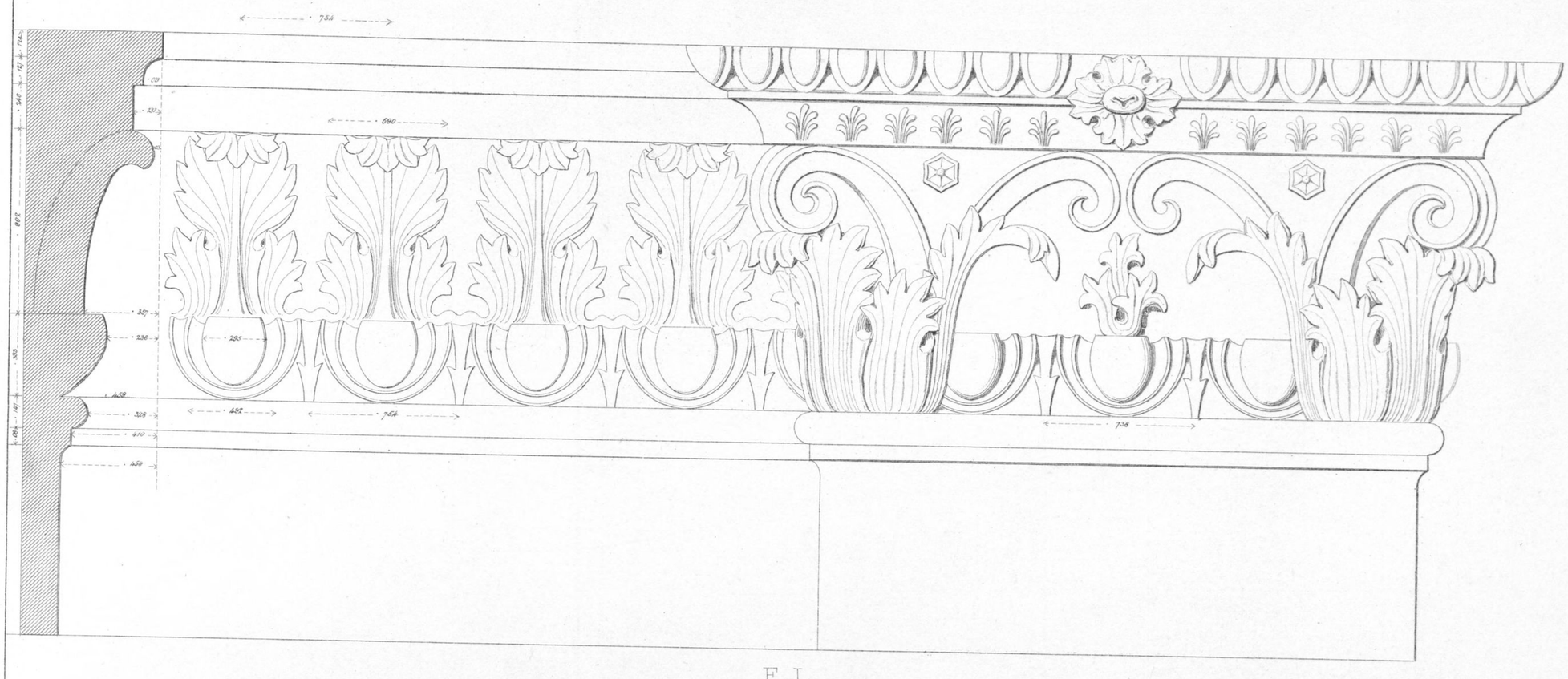


Ch. Texier del.

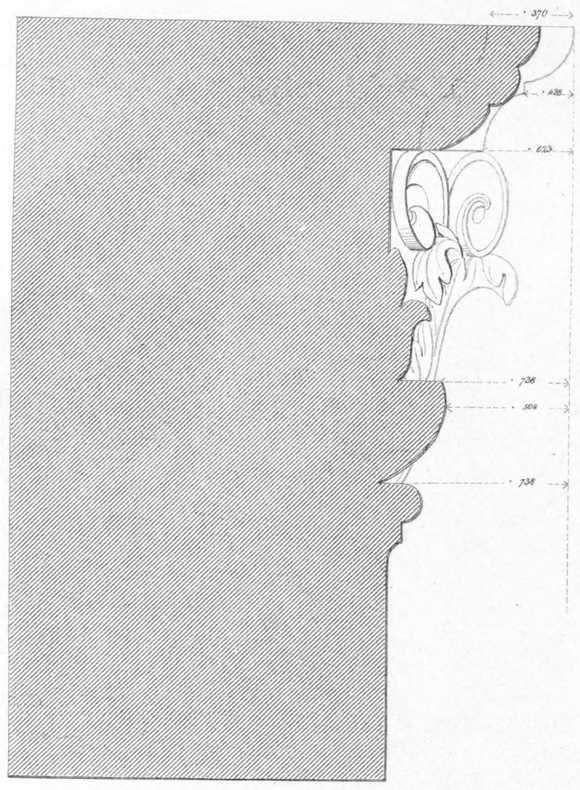
Lemaitre sc.

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF TEMPLE.

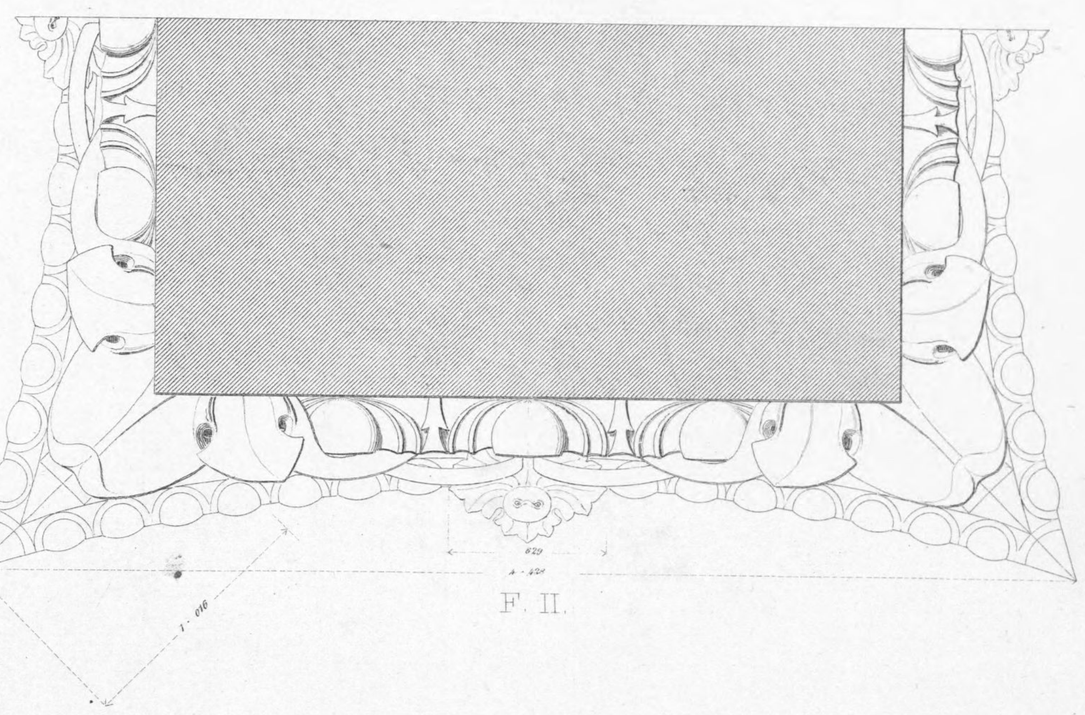
Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen.



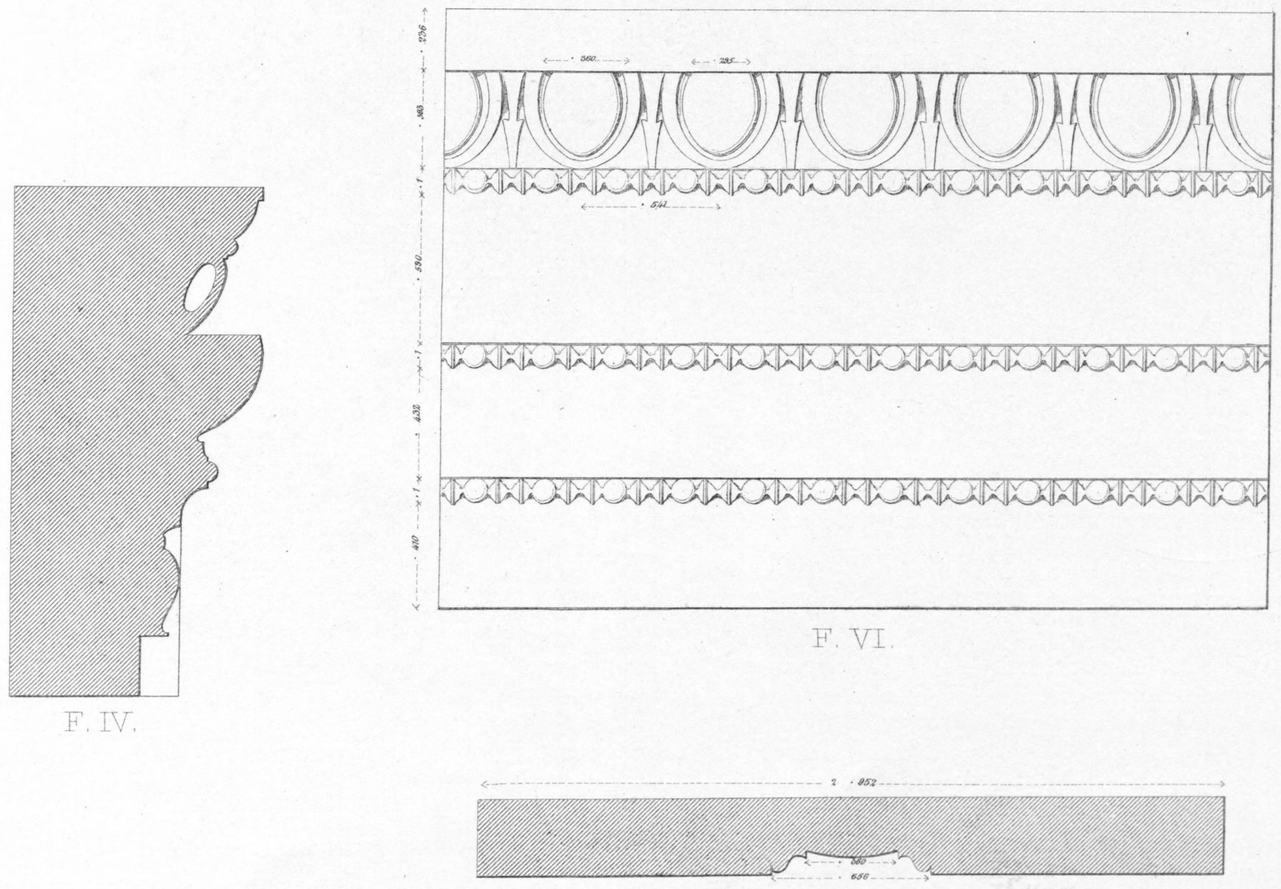
F. I.



F. III.

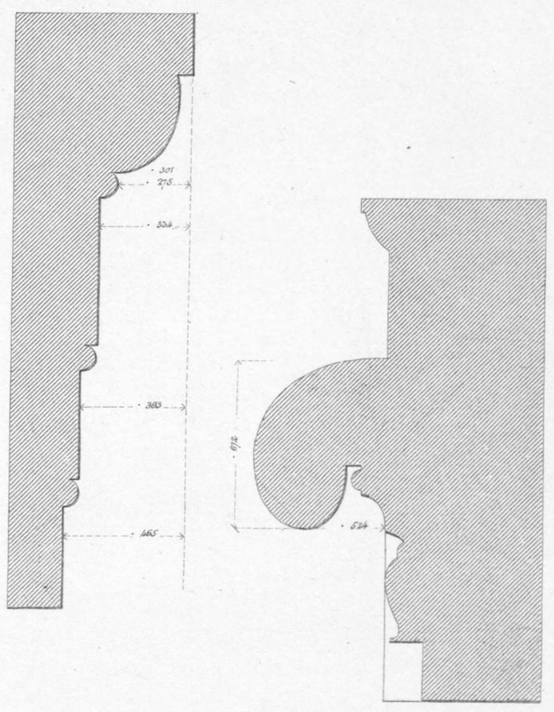


F. II.



F. VI.

F. IV.



F. V.

F. VII.

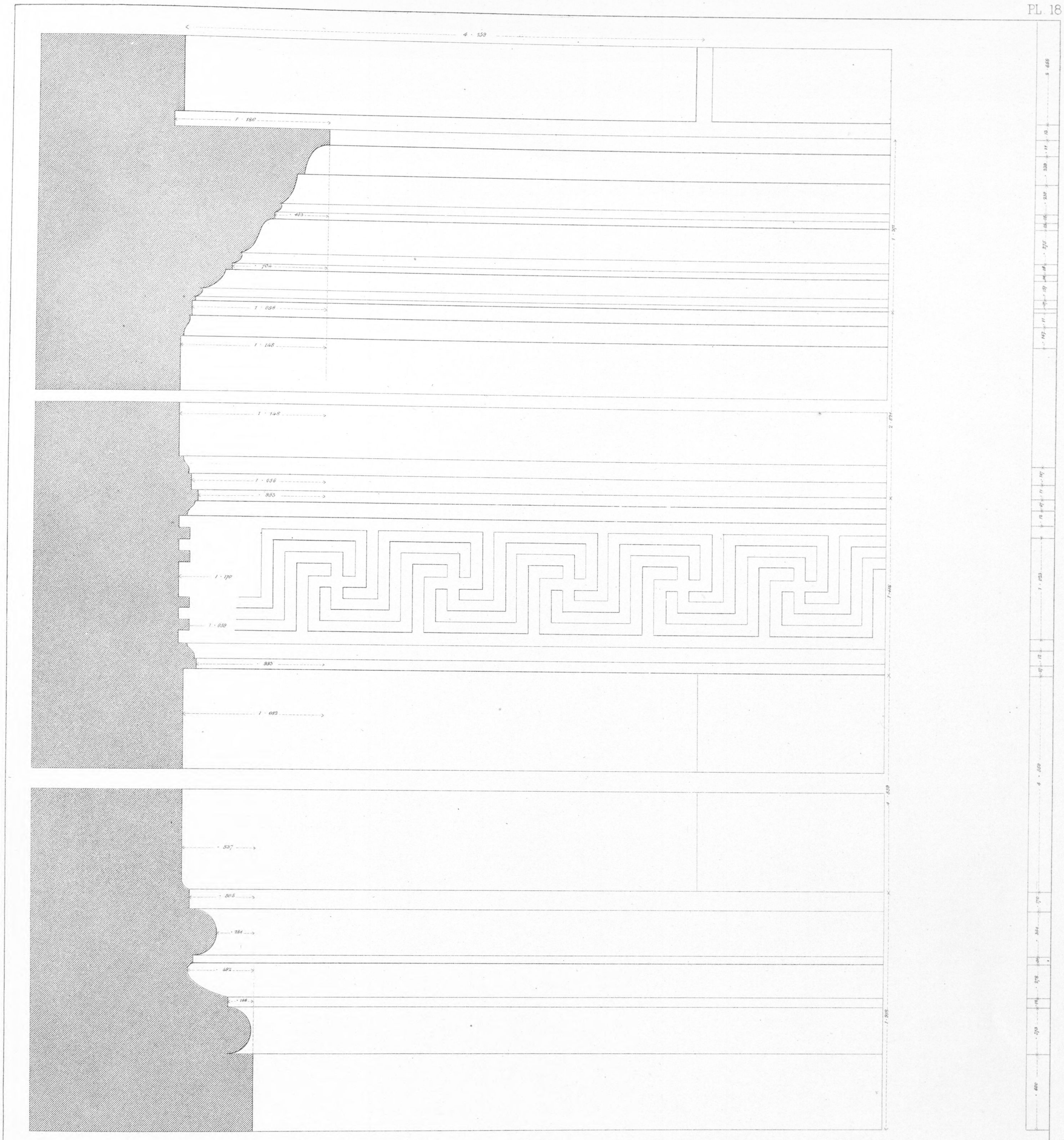
Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet

Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre sc.

CAPITAL OF ANTE AND CORNICE OF CELLA.

Day & Son Lithographers to the Queen, London.



F. II.

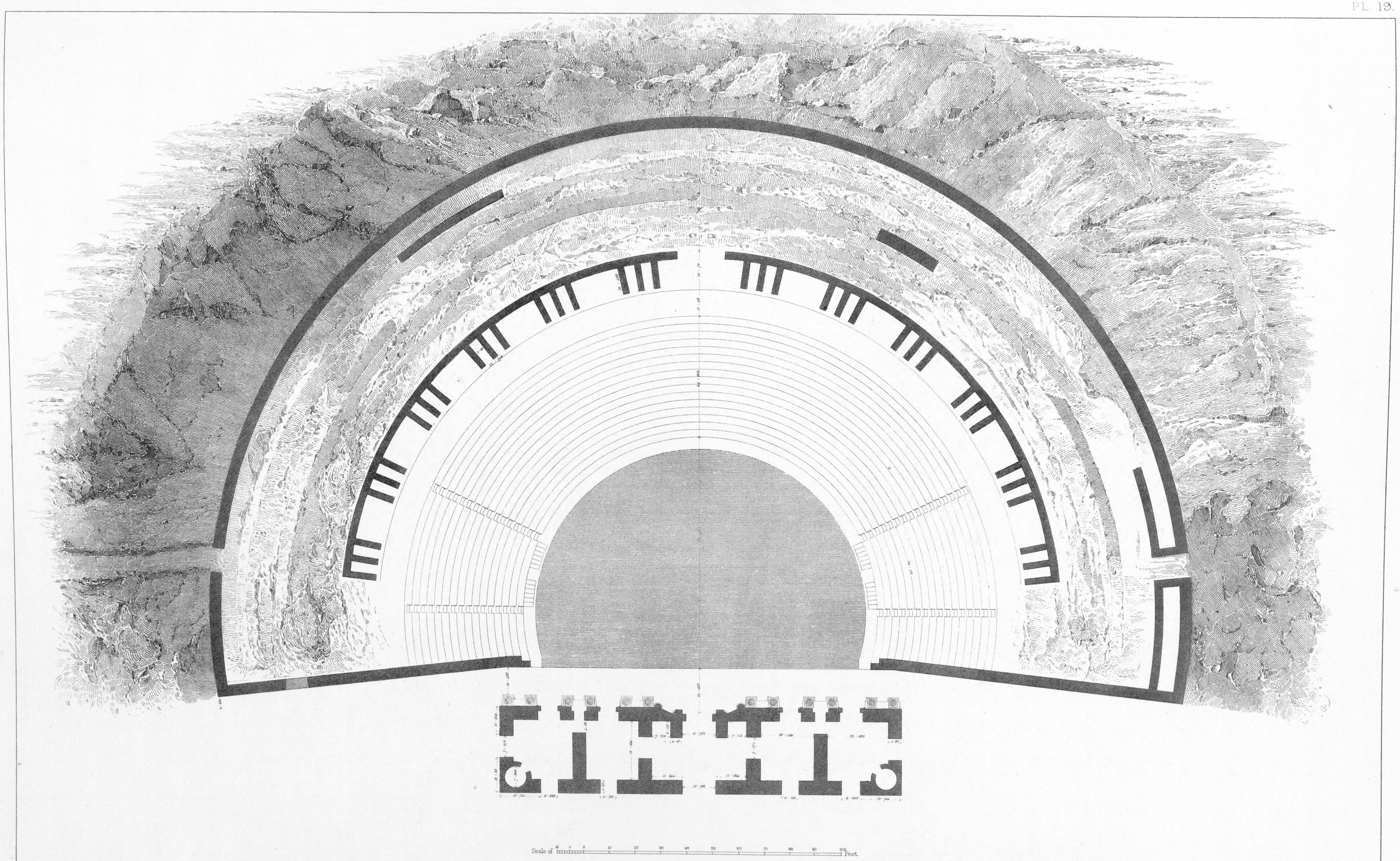
F I.

Ch. Texier delt

Lemaitre sct

DETAILS OF THE CELLA WALL.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen.

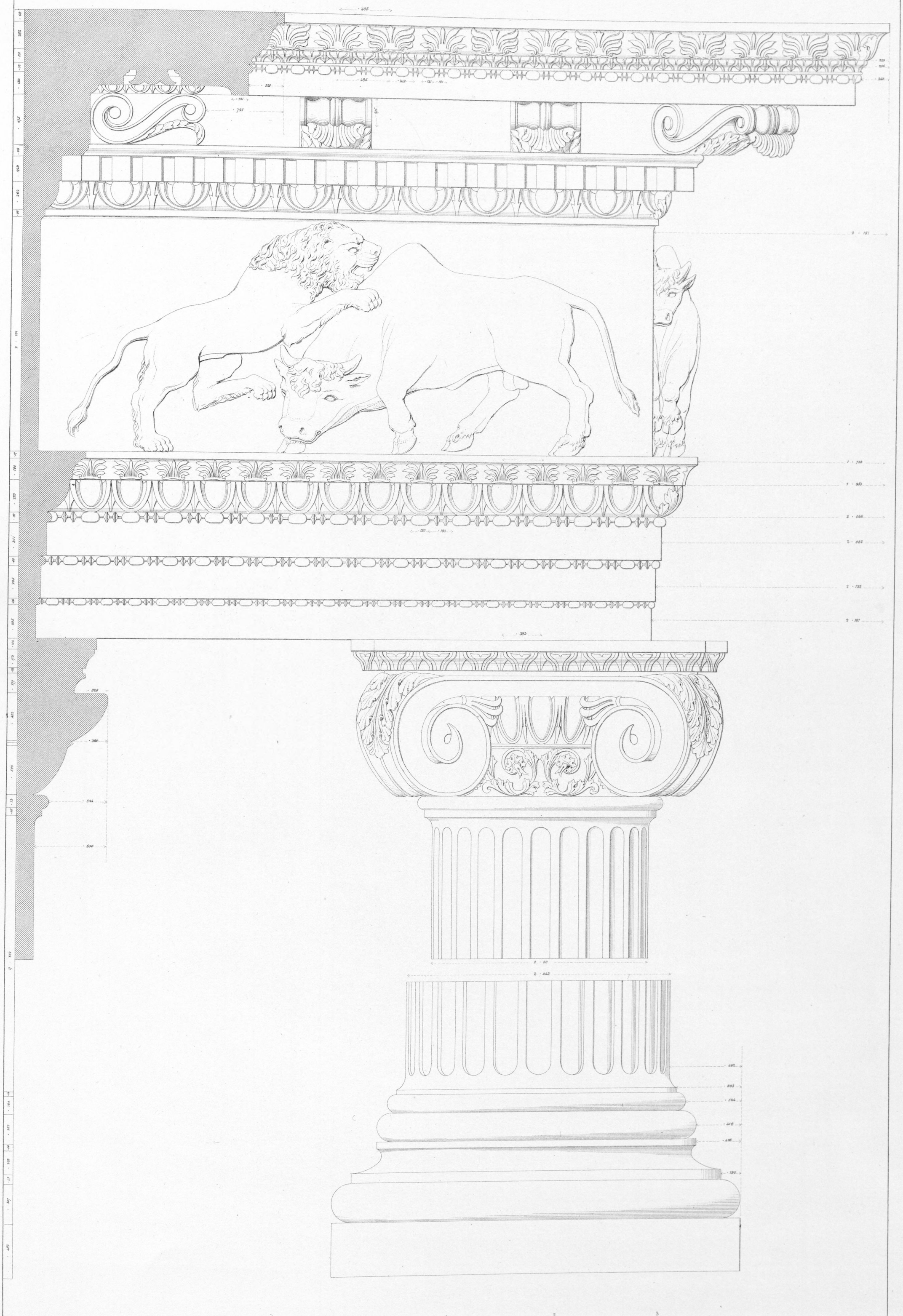


Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sc.t

PLAN OF THE THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



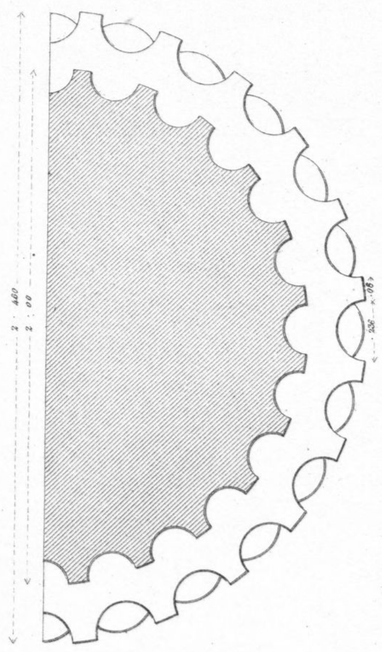
Ch Texier del.t

Lemaitre sc.t

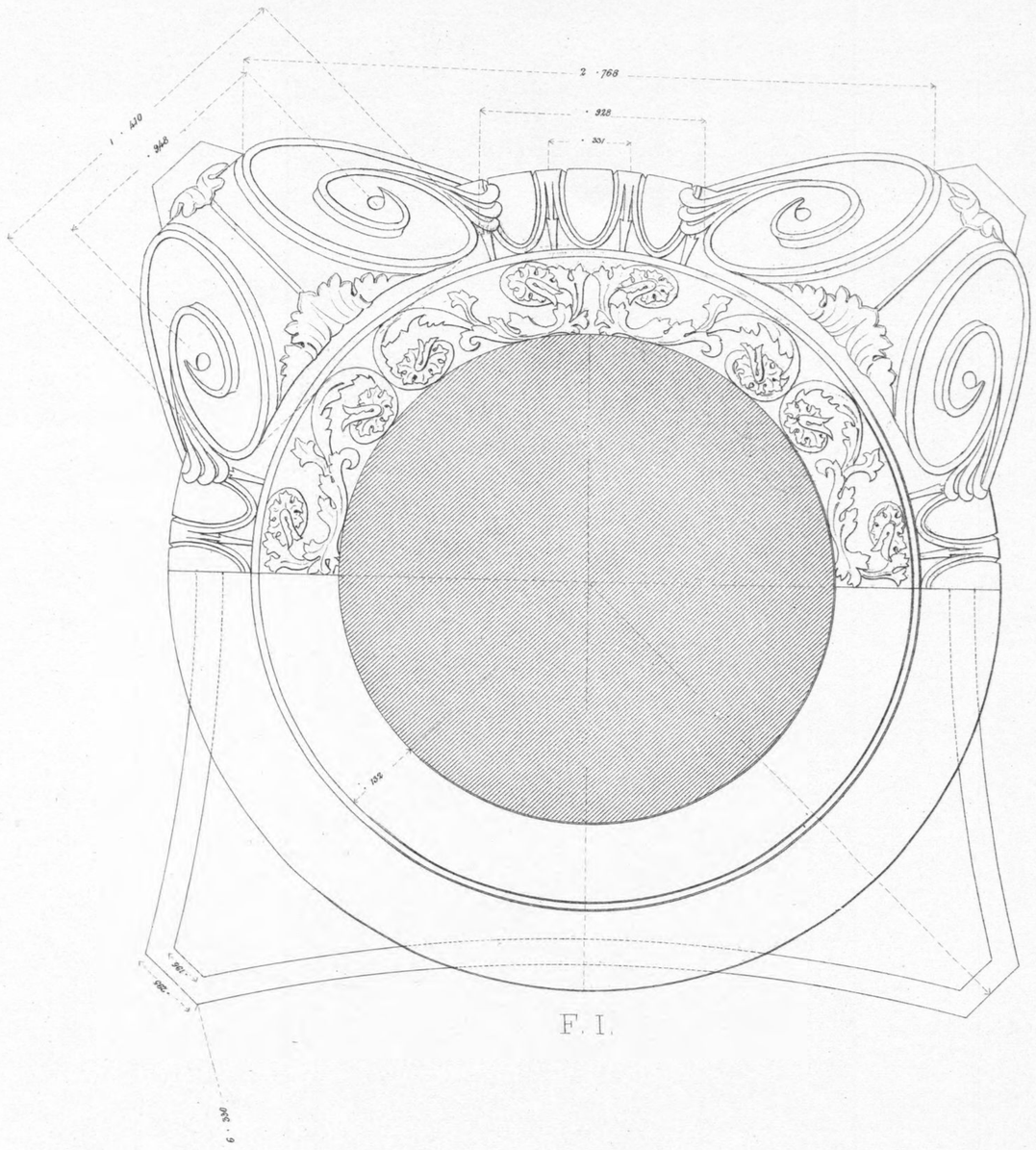
DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

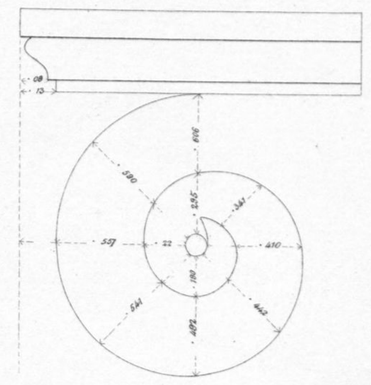
PL. 21.



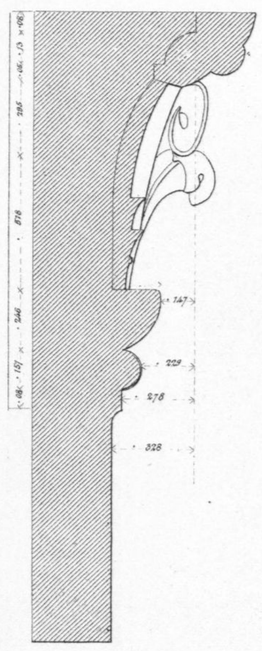
F. III.



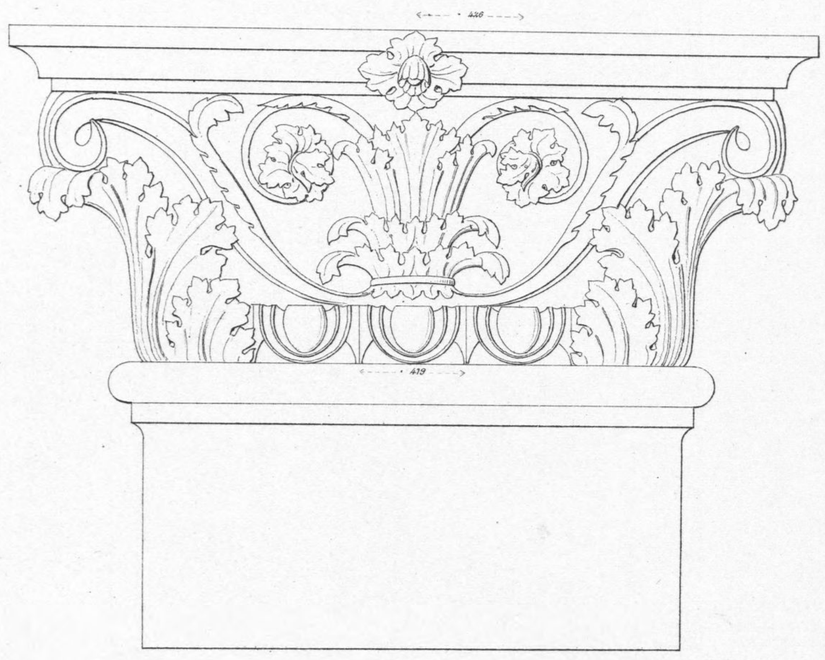
F. I.



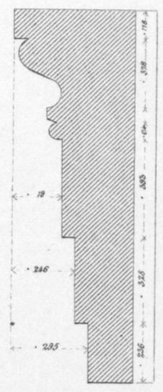
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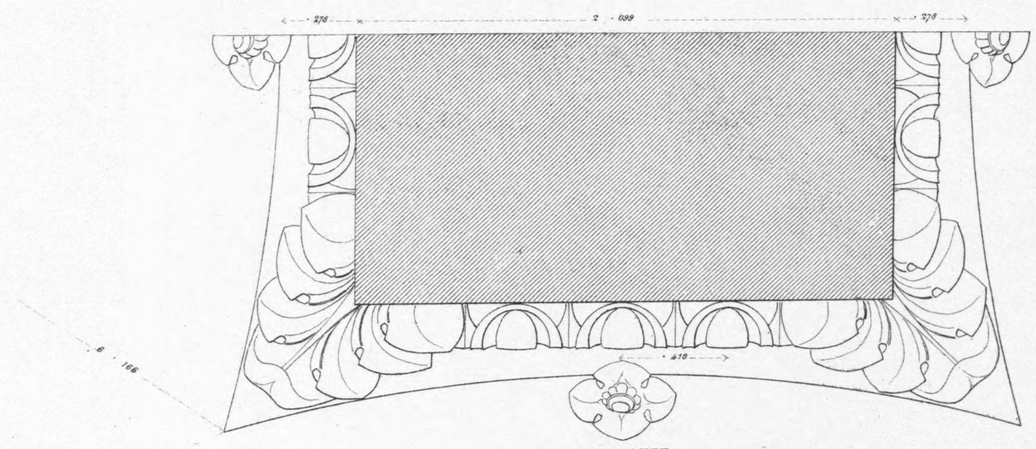
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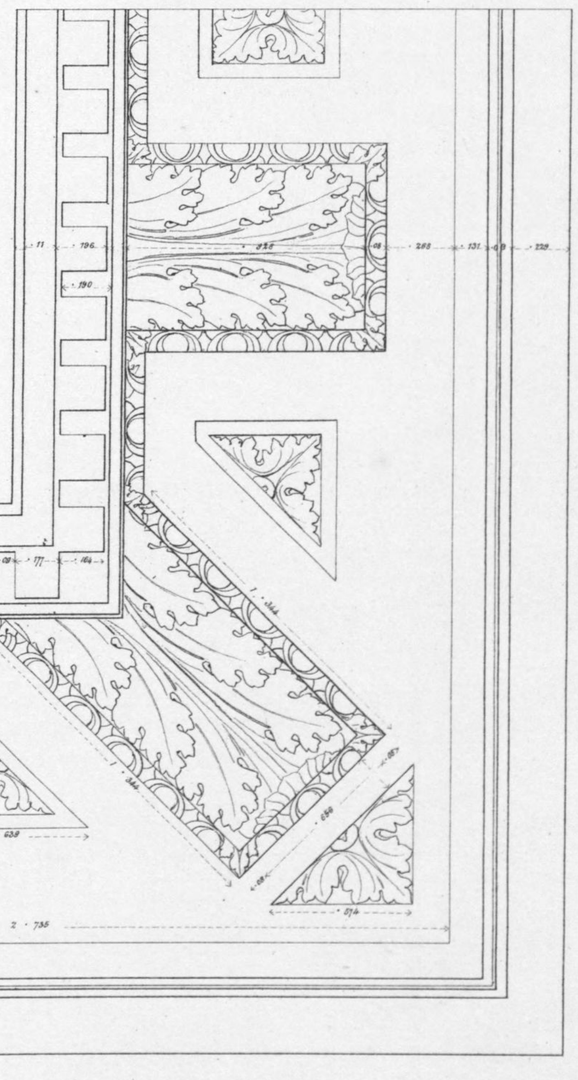
F. VI.



F. IV.



F. VII.



F. V.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet.

Ch. Texier delt.

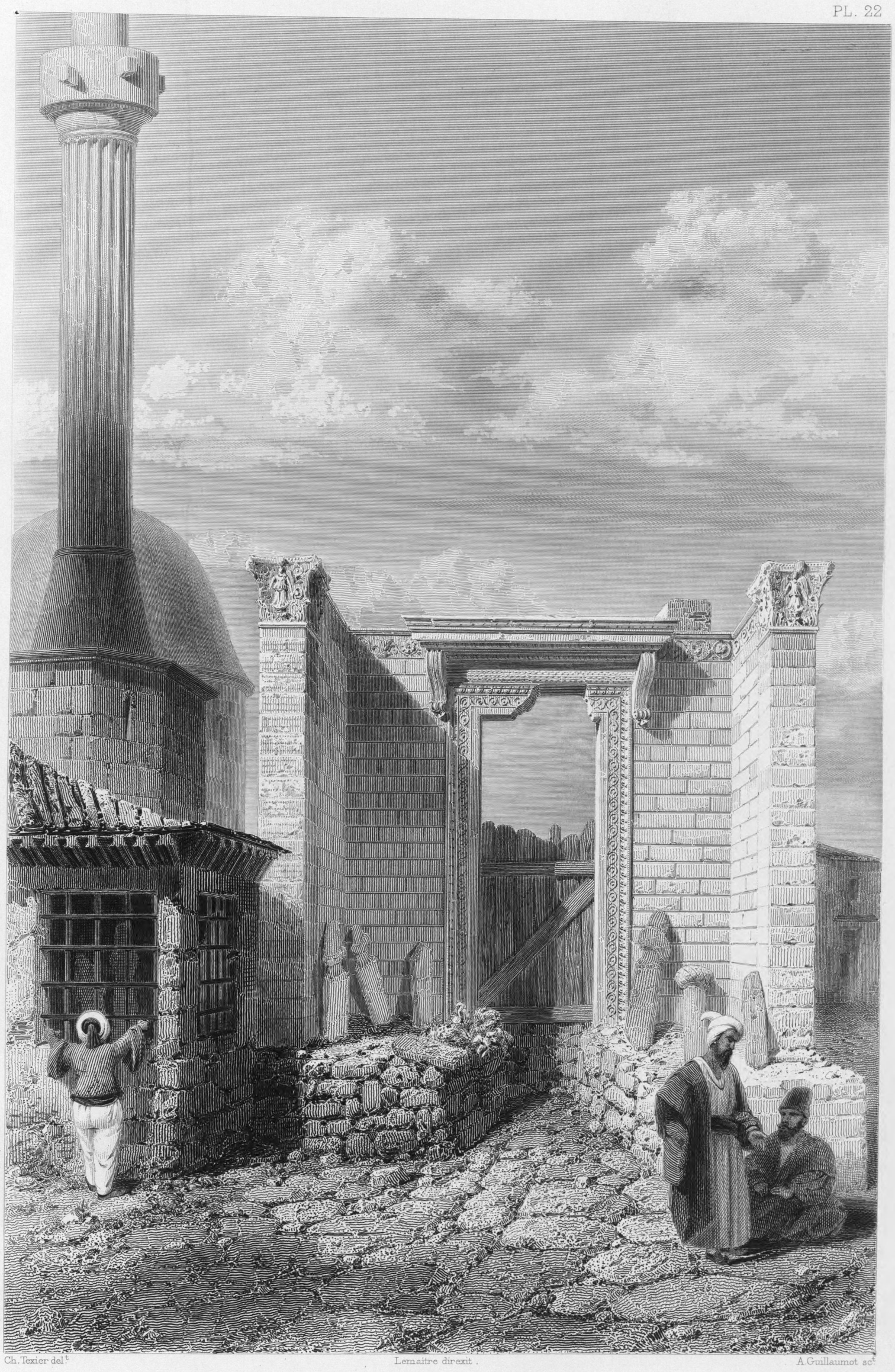
Lemaitre sc.

DETAILS OF THE ORNAMENTS OF THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

ANCYRA.

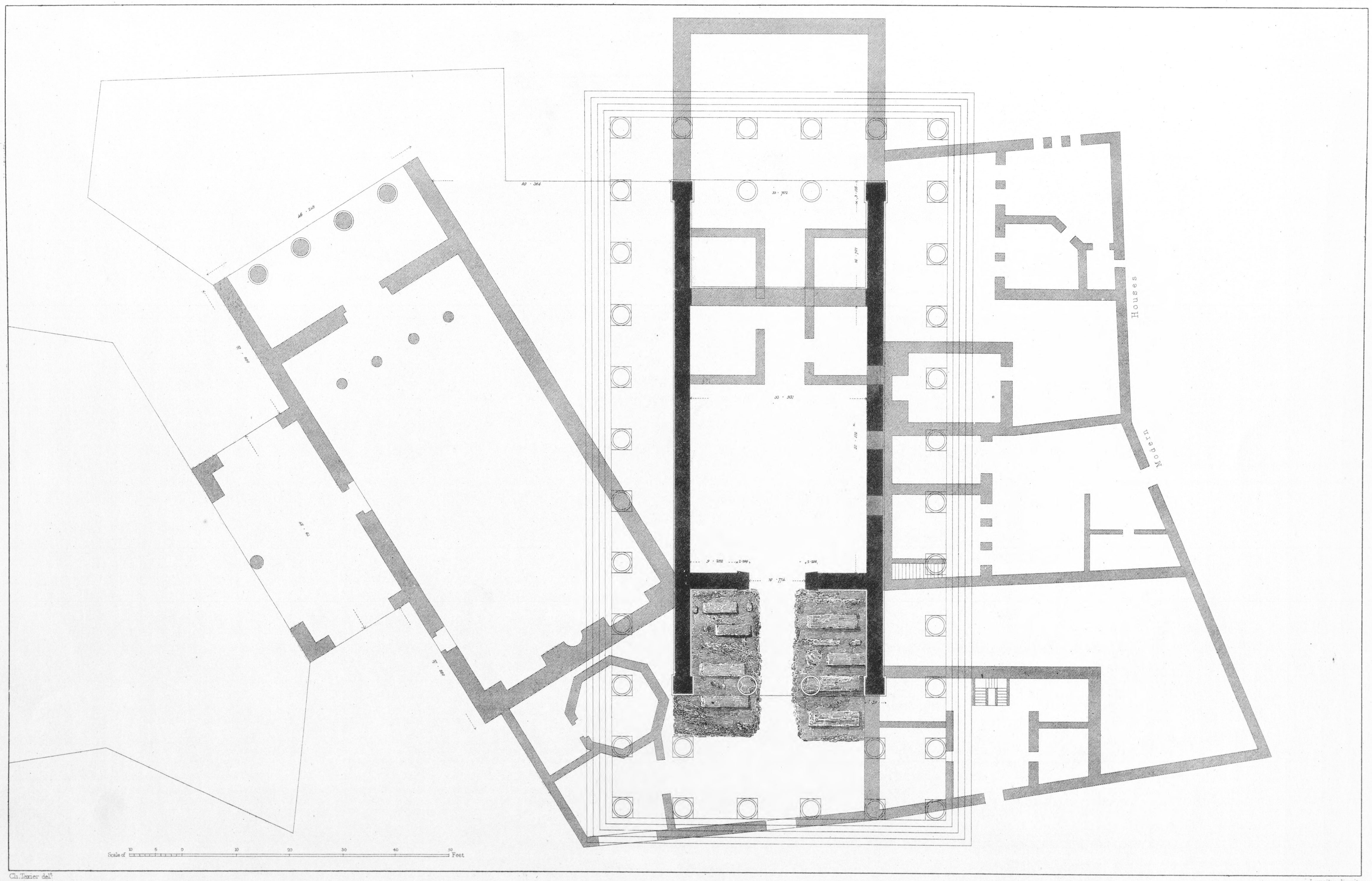
PL. 22



Ch. Texier del.t Lemaitre direxit. A.Guillaumot sc.t

VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London

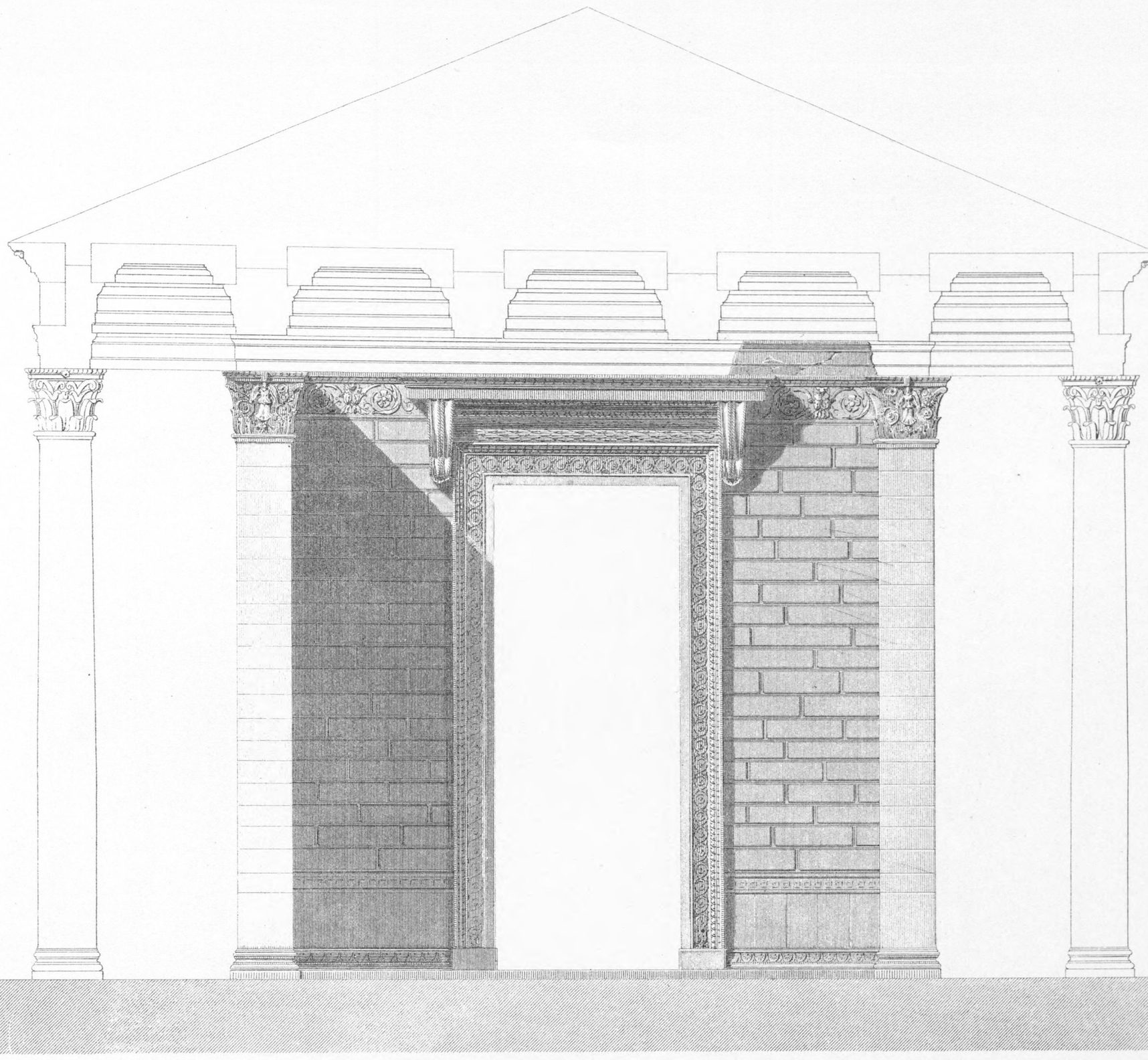


Ch. Texier dal.t

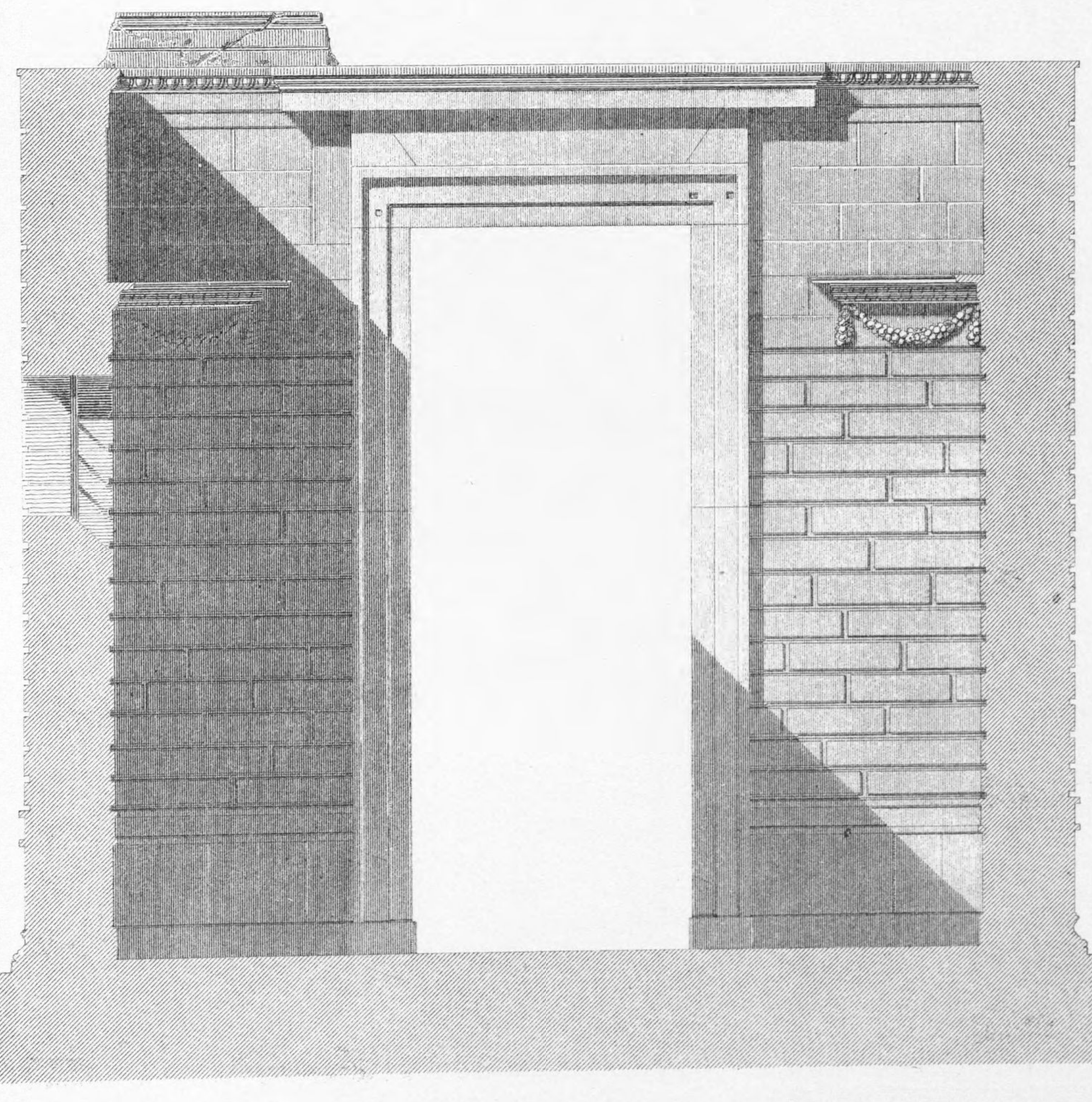
Lemaitre direxit.

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF AUGUSTUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London



F. I.



F. II.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 Feet.

Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre direxit

ELEVATION OF THE PRONAOS & SECTION THROUGH THE NAOS OF TEMPLE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London

F. I.

F. II.

F. III.

F. IV.

Scale of 0 1 2 3 Feet

Ch. Texier delt.

Lemaitre direxit.

DETAILS OF PILASTERS & FRIEZE OF CELLA.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

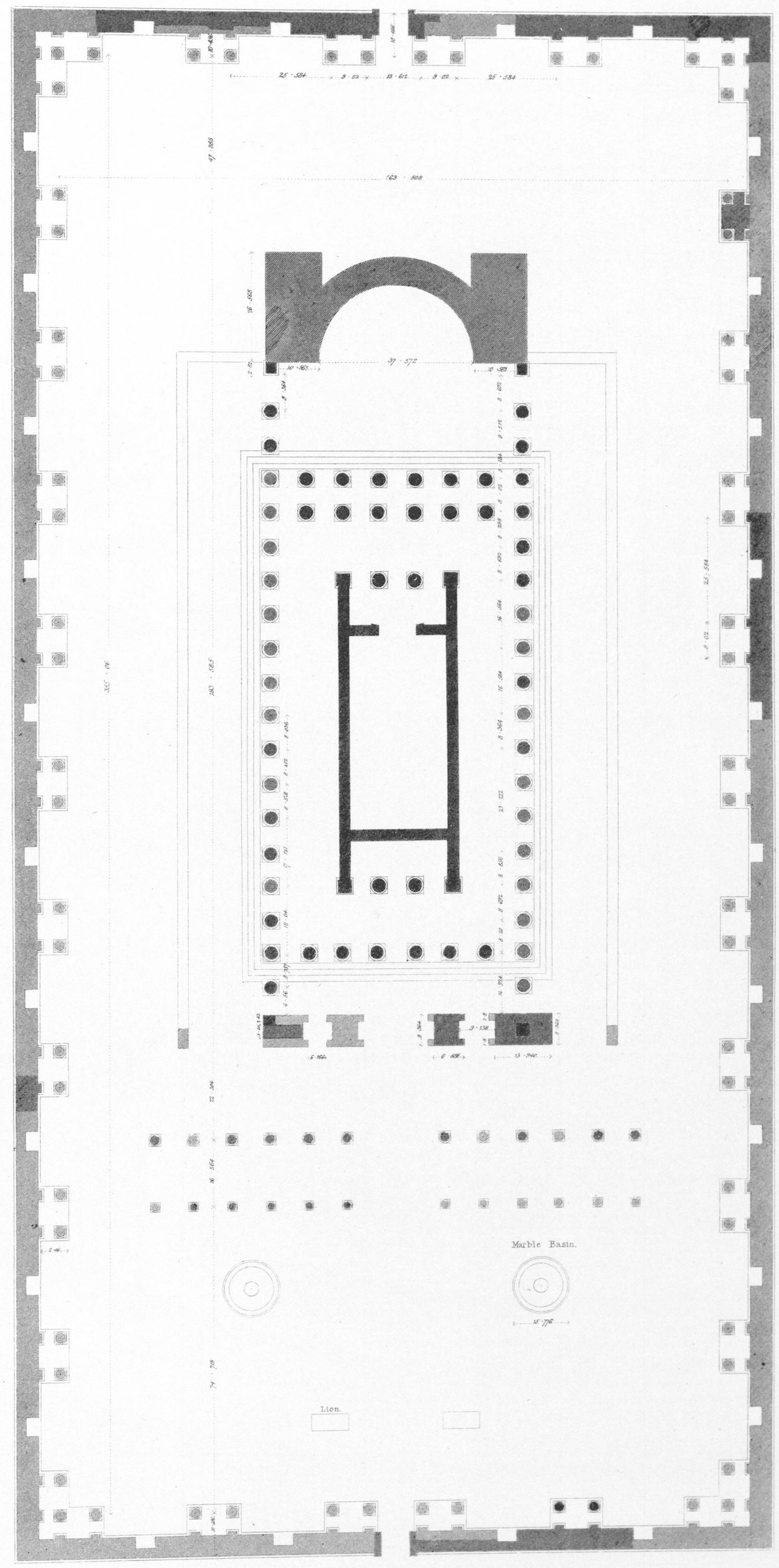


Ch. Texier del.t

A.F. Lemaitre sculp.t

VIEW OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sculp.t

PLAN OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS.

Day & Son Lithographers to the Queen London.



Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 Feet

Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sculp.t

ELEVATION OF THE TEMPLE OF VENUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen. London.

PL. 29.

F. I.

F. II.

E. III.

F. V.

F. IV.

F. VI.

F. VII.

F. VIII.

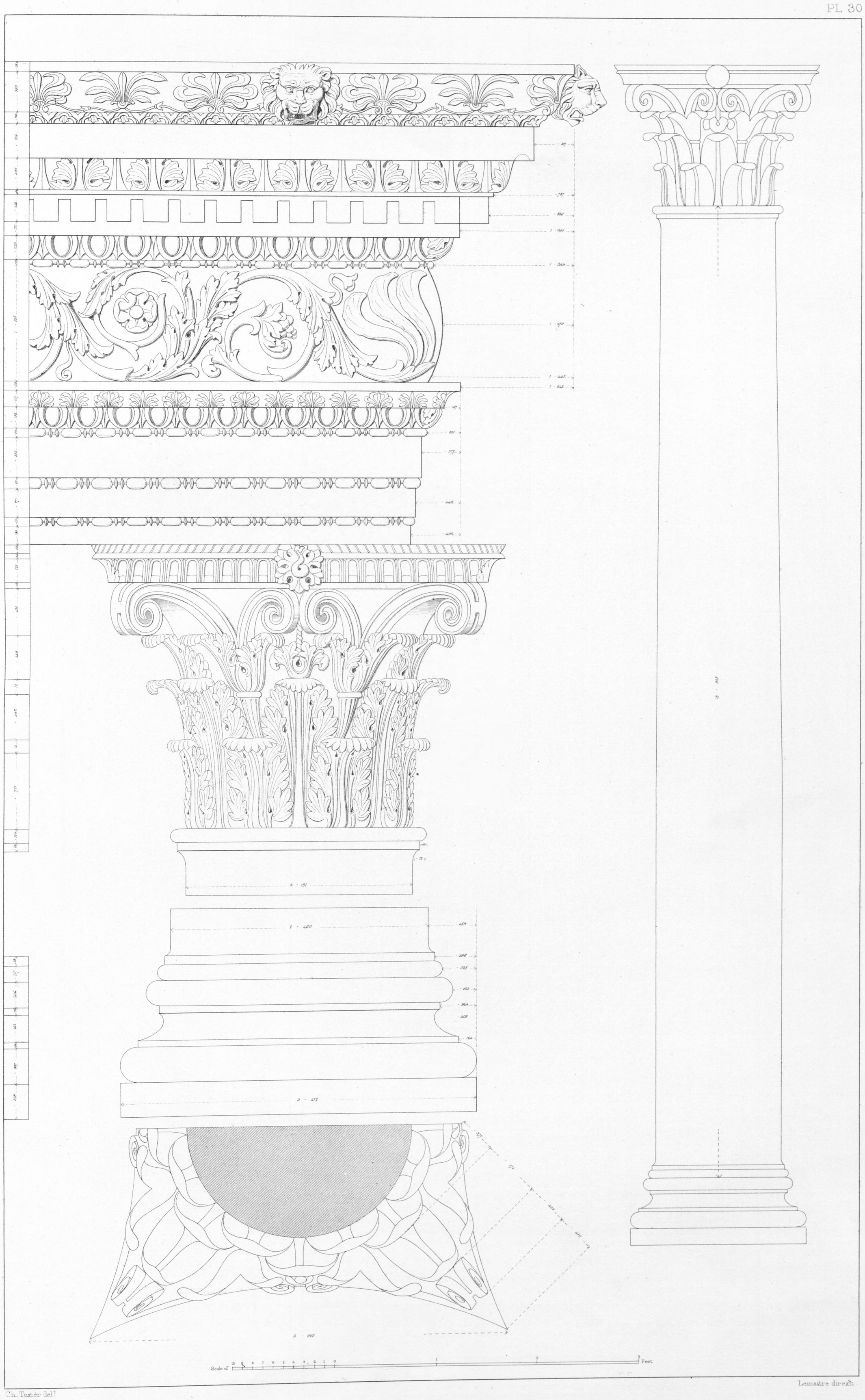
Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet.

Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre direxit

DETAILS OF THE ORDER OF THE TEMPLE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



Ch. Texier delt

Lemaitre direxit

PRINCIPAL ORDER OF THE PERIBOLUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen London.

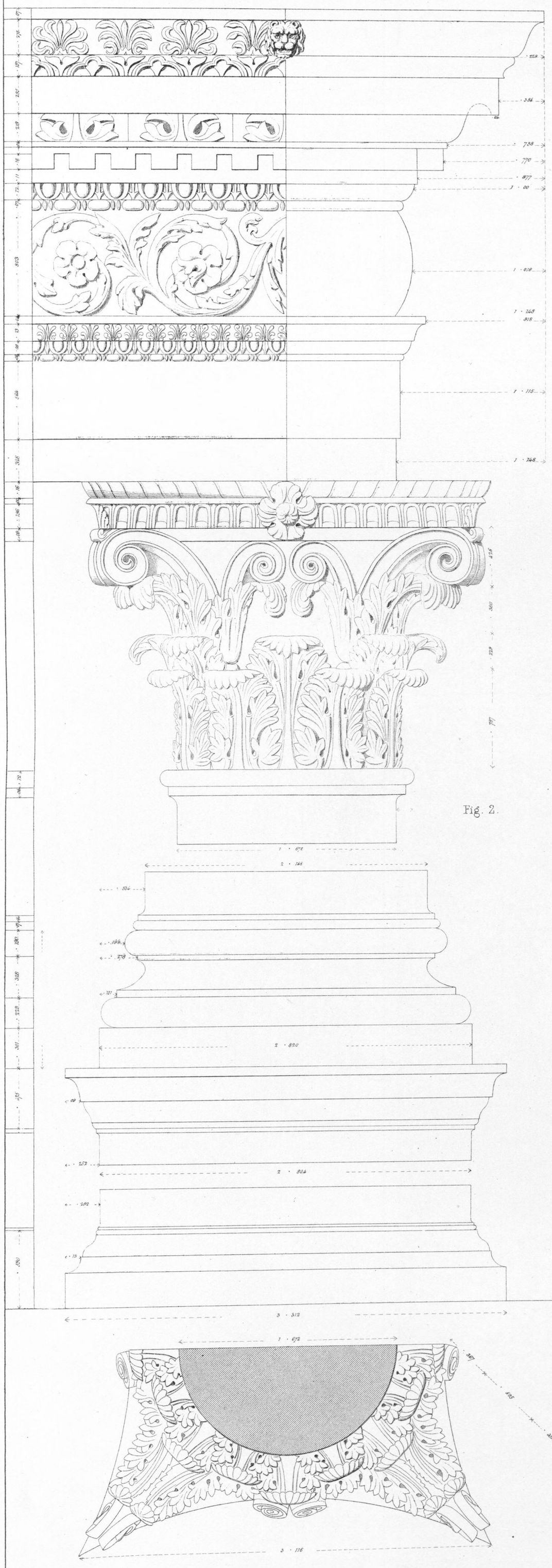


Fig. 2.

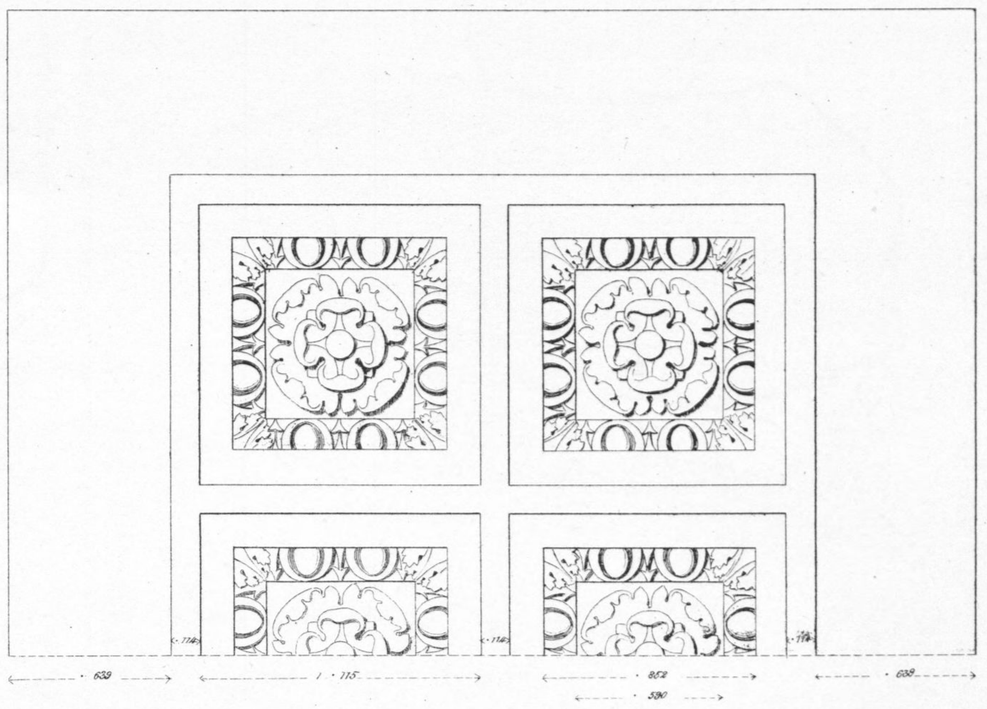


Fig. 3.

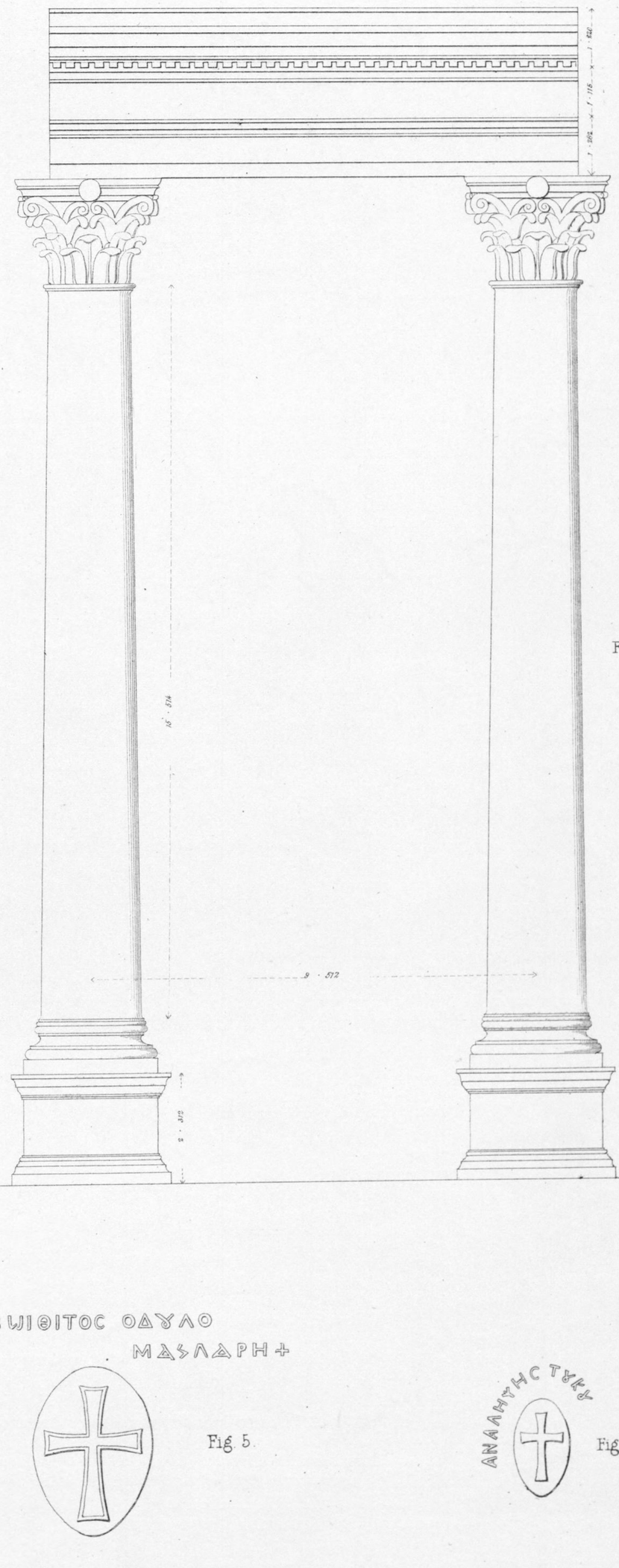


Fig 1.

Fig. 5.

Fig. 4.

Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre direxit

SMALL ORDER OF THE PERIBOLUS.

Day & Son Lithographers to the Queen, London.

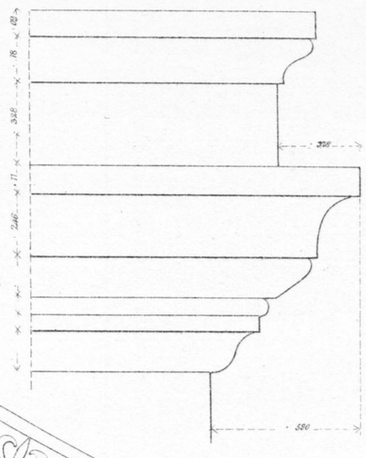


Fig. 4.

Fig. 2.

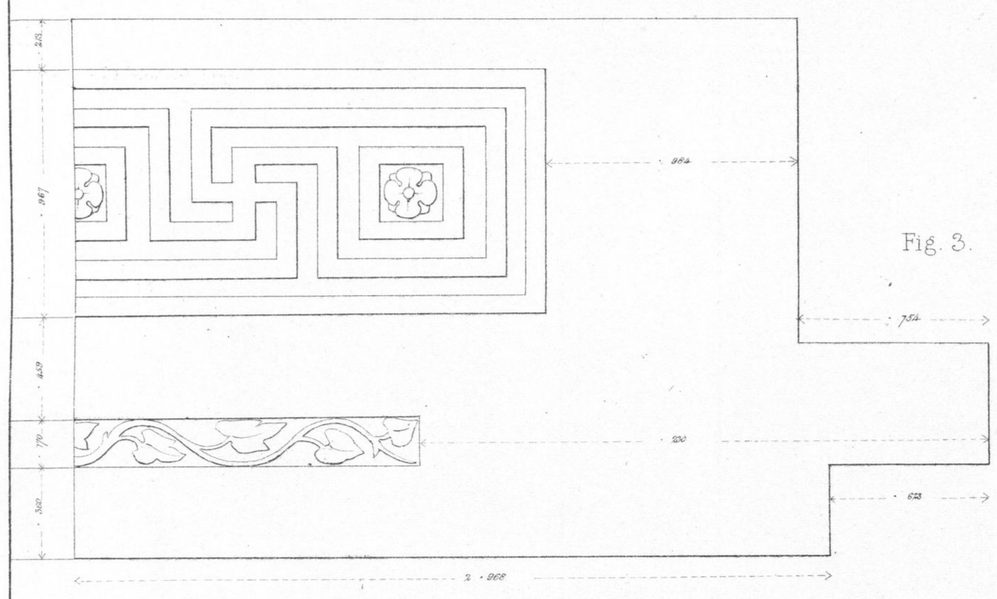


Fig. 3.

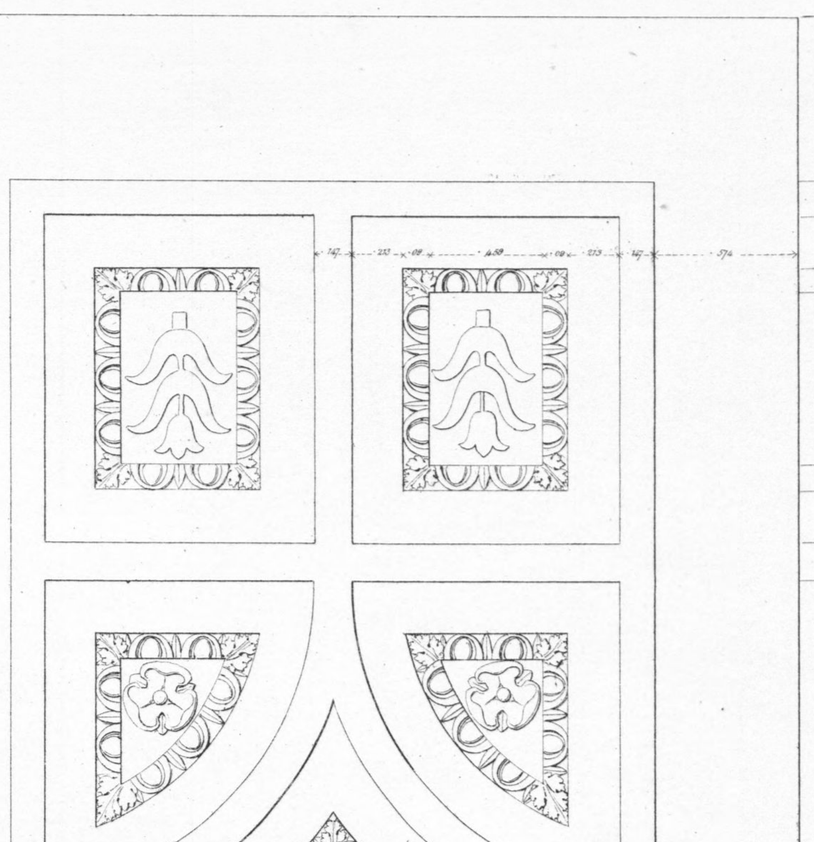
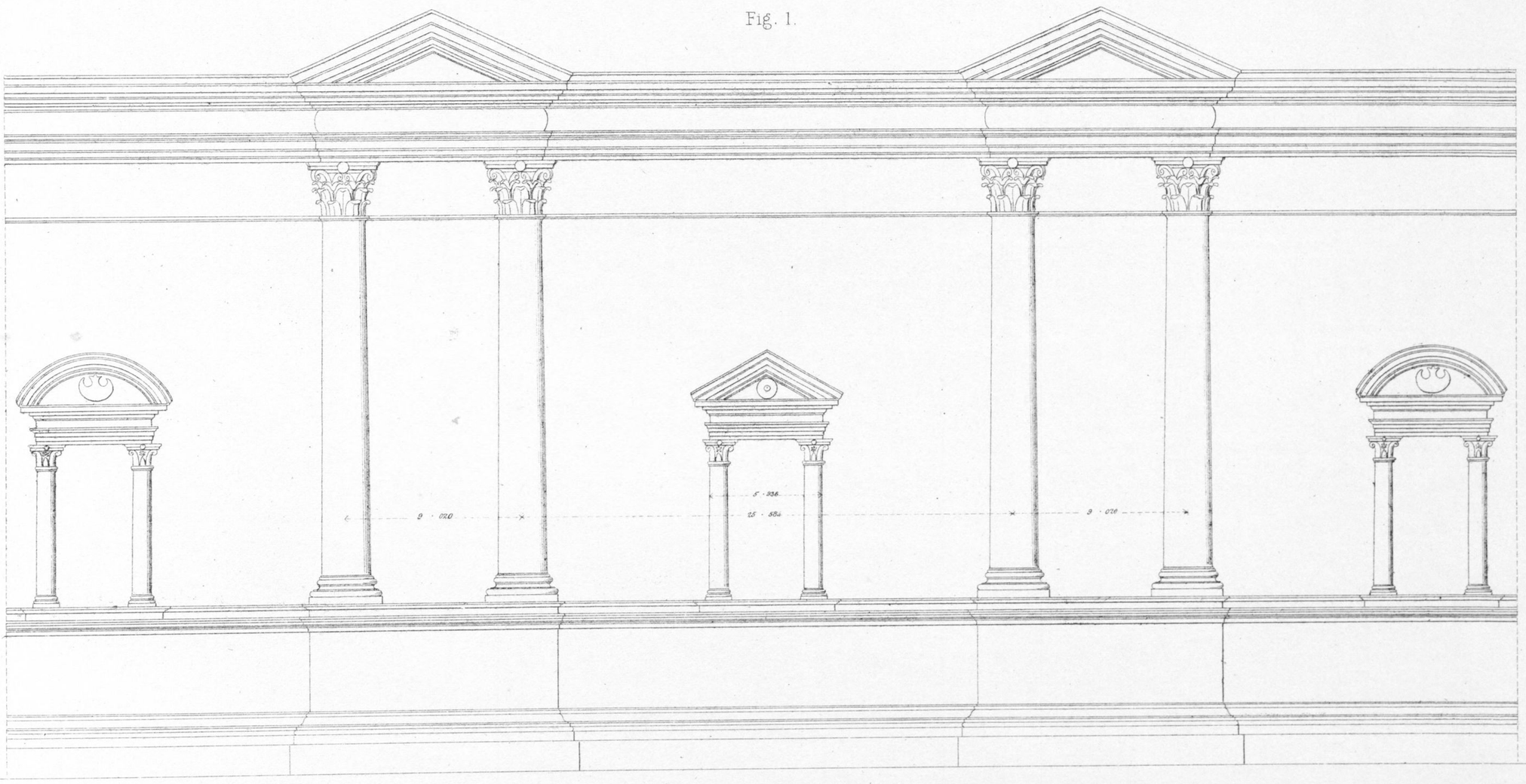


Fig. 5

Fig. 1.

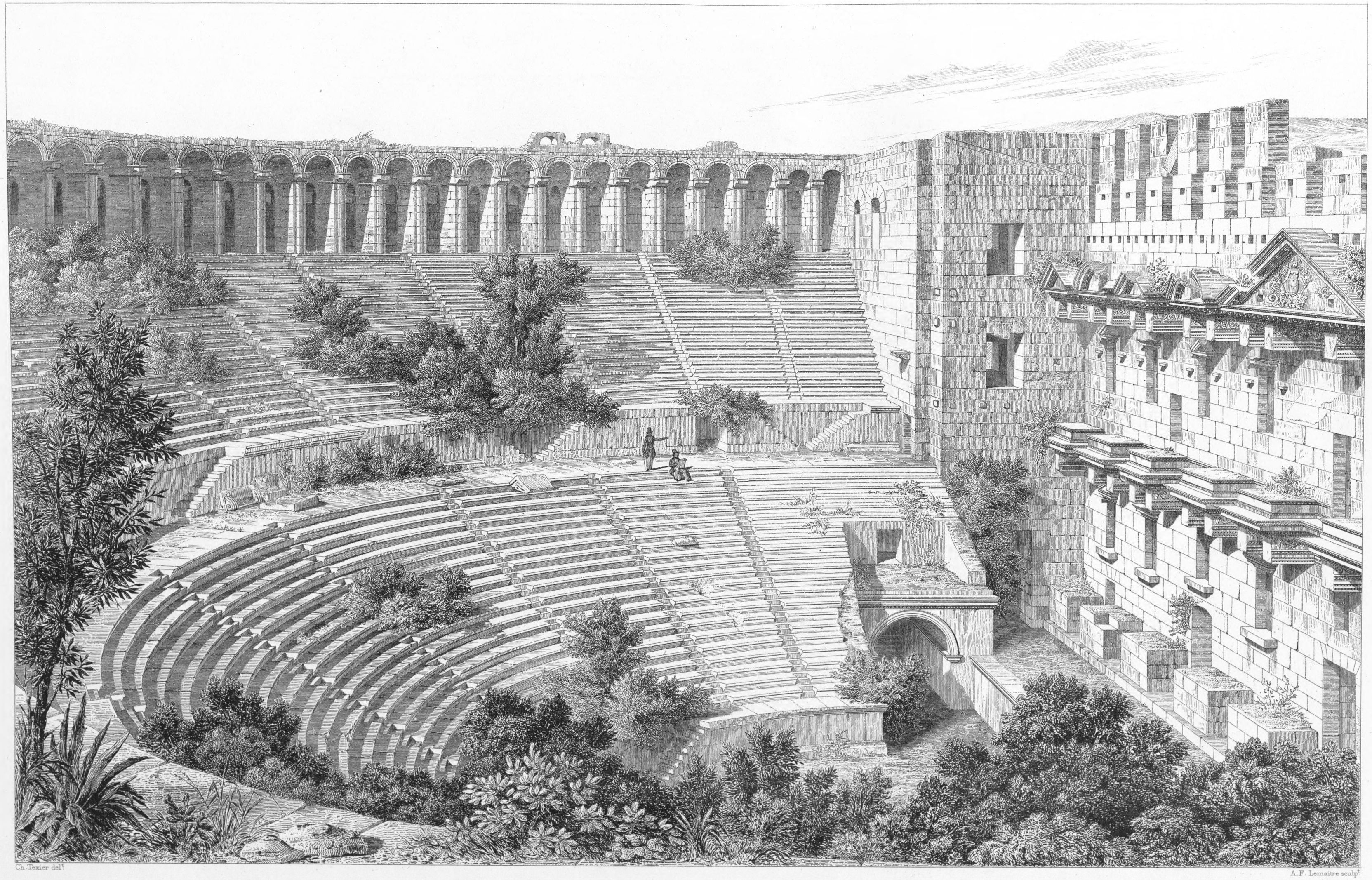


Ch. Texier delt

Lemaitre direxit.

DETAILS OF THE PERIBOLUS.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London

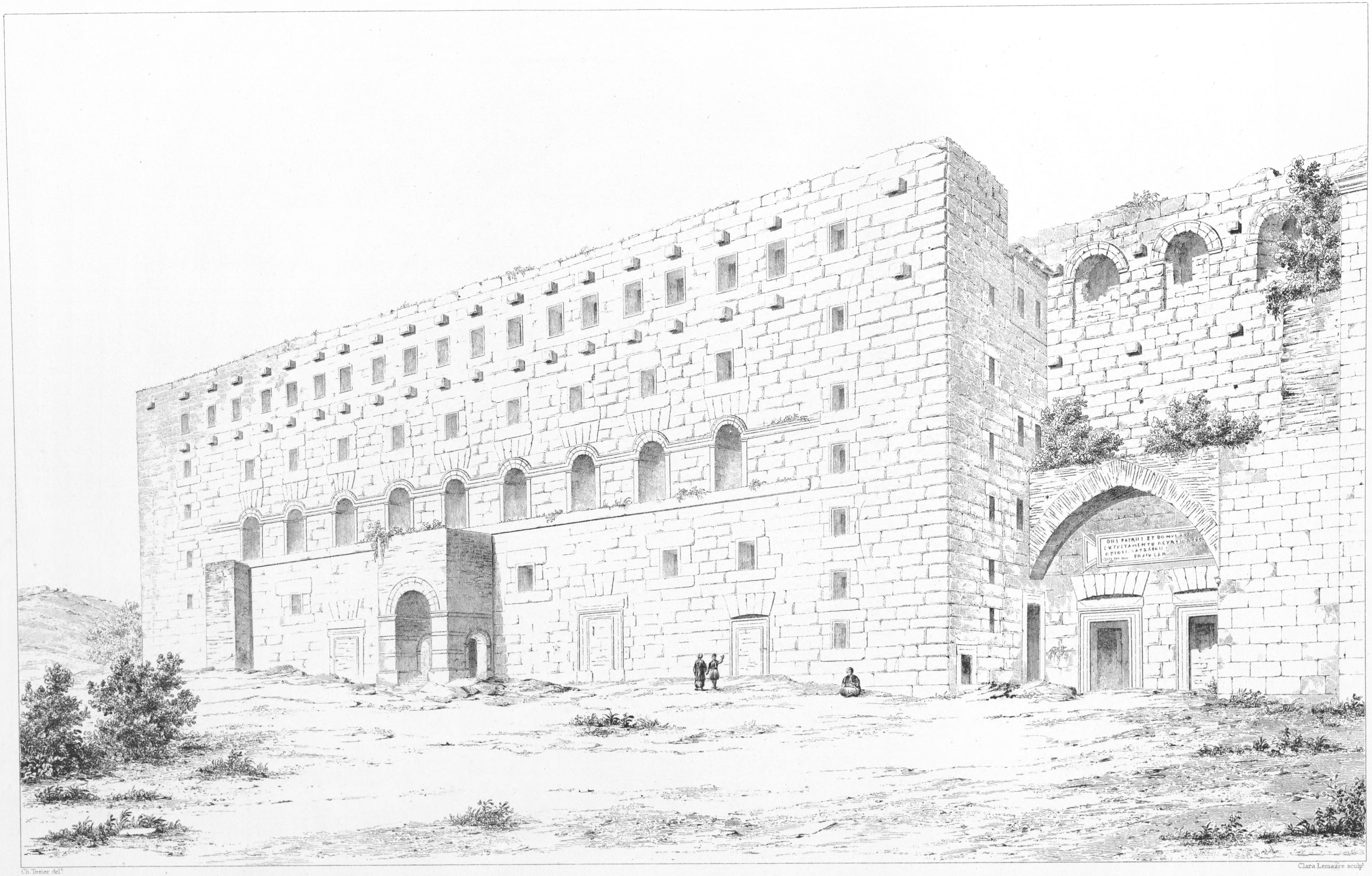


Ch. Texier del.t

A.F. Lemaitre sculp.t

INTERIOR OF THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

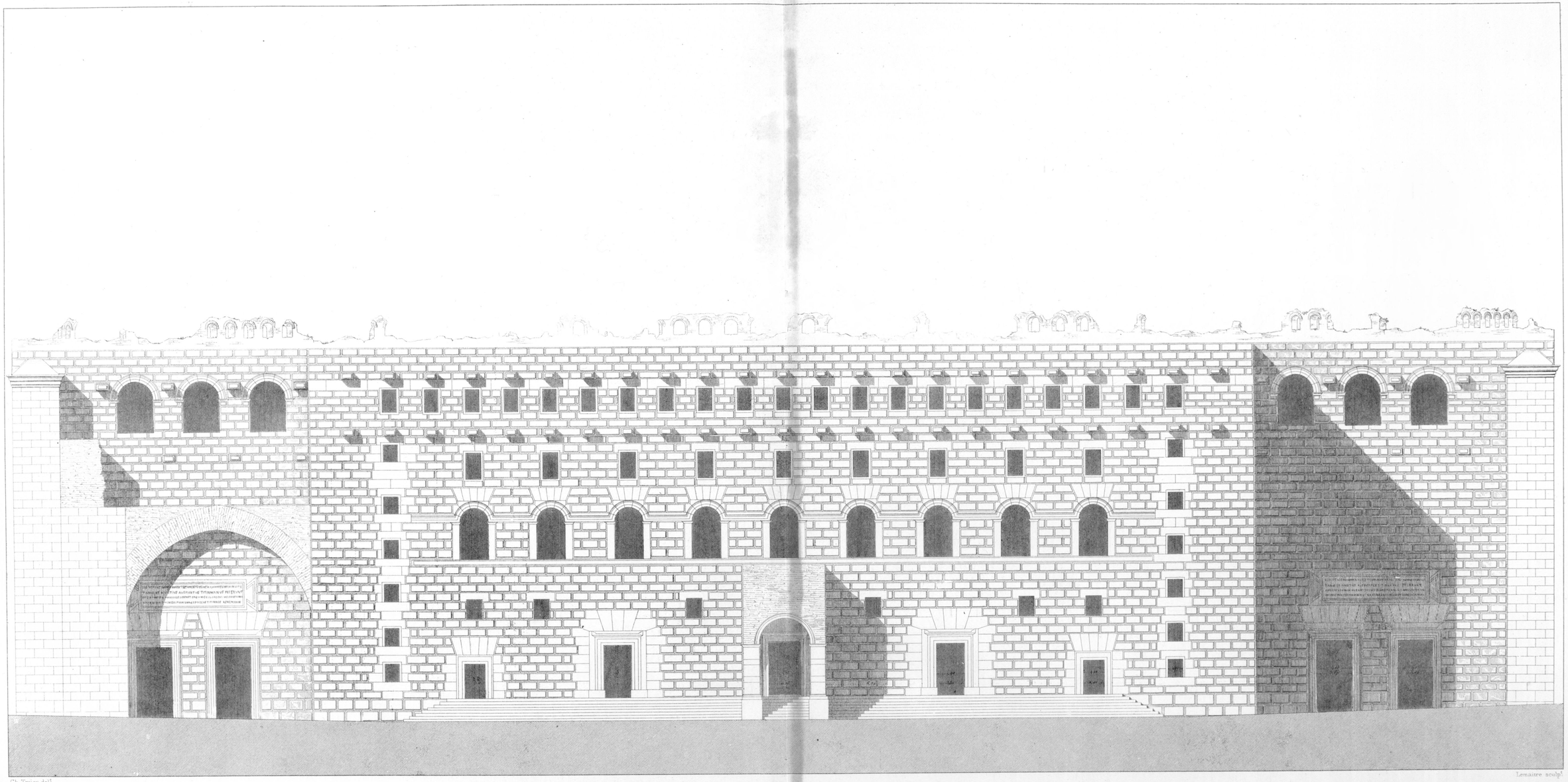


Ch. Texier del.t

Clara Lemaire sculp.t

EXTERIOR OF THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



Ch. Texier del.

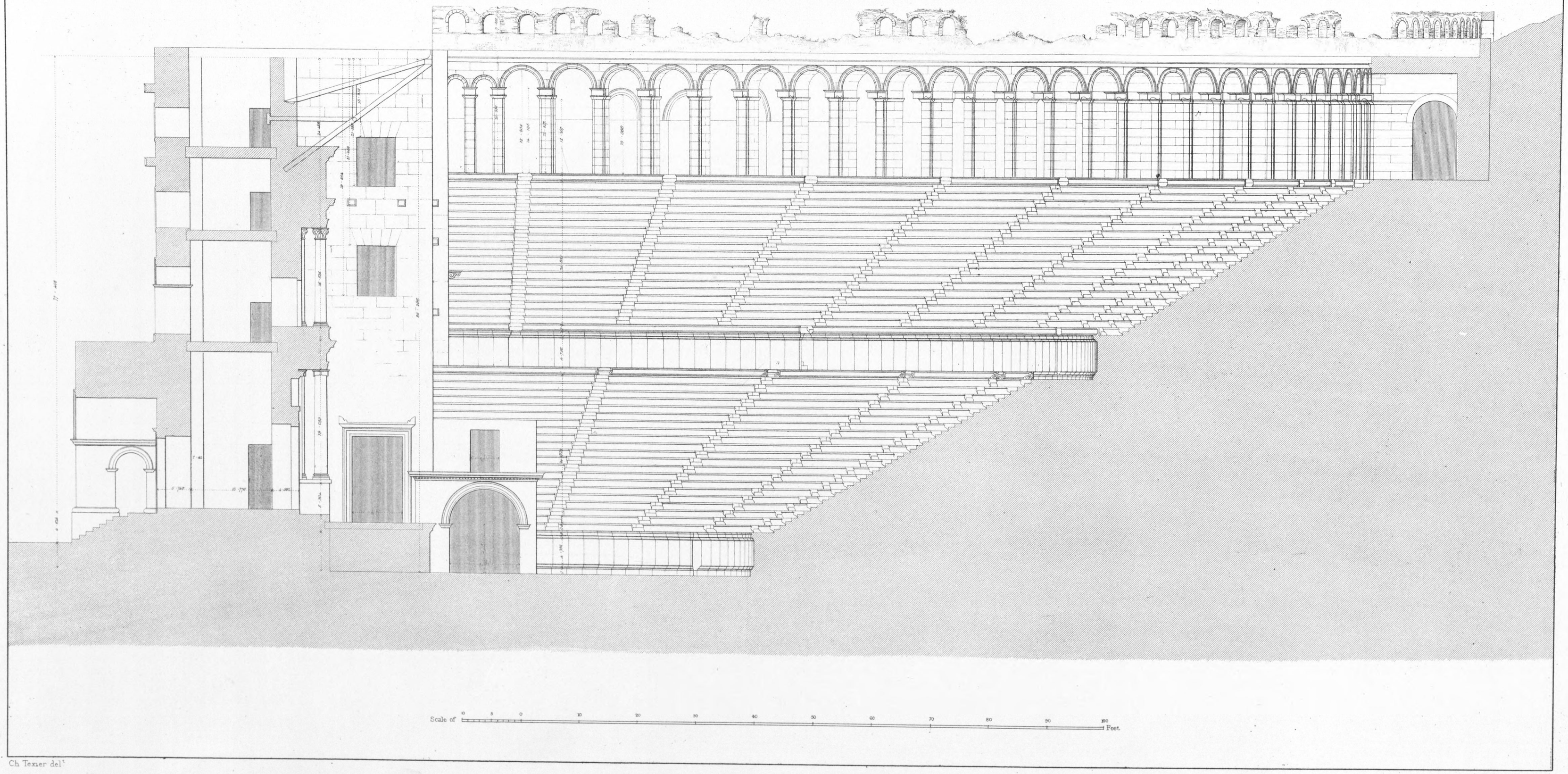
Lemaitre sculp.

ELEVATION OF THEATRE.

In its present condition.

Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

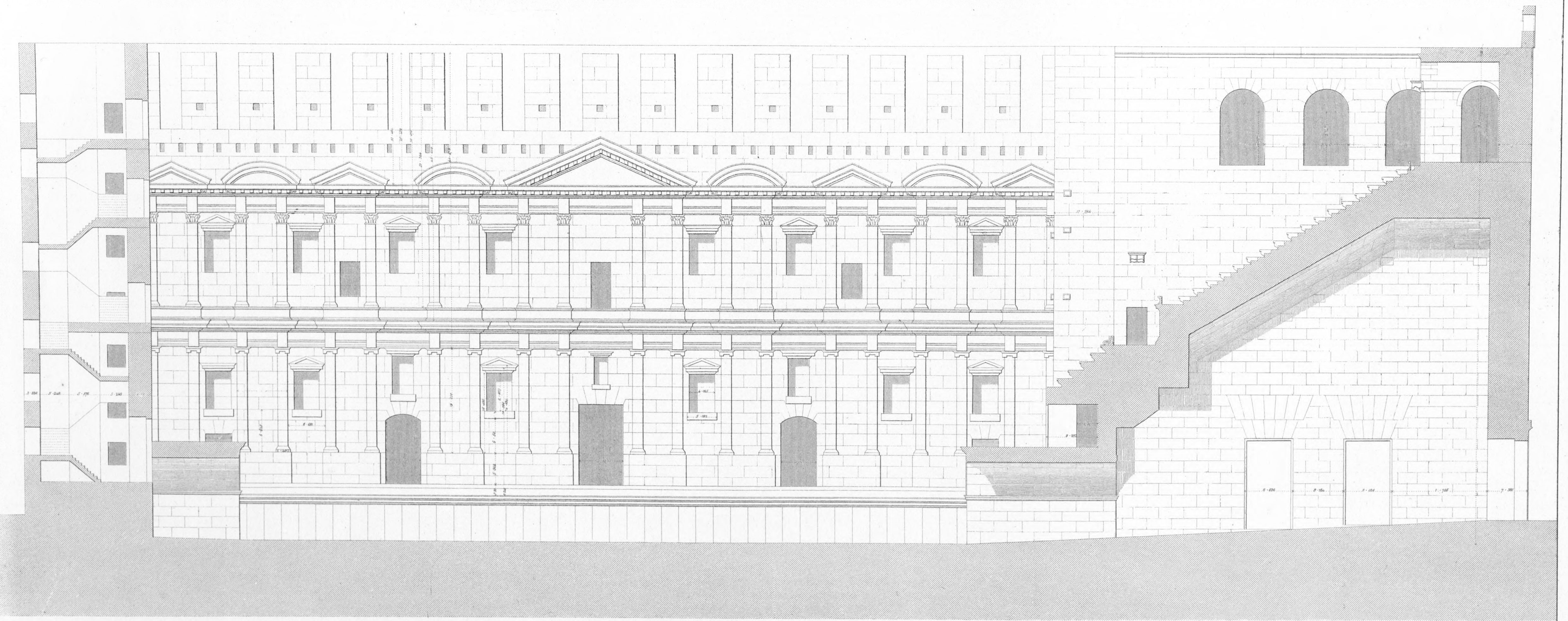


Ch. Texier del.t

A. F. Lemaitre sculp.t

SECTION THROUGH THE THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



Scale of 10 5 0 10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 Feet.

Ch. Texier del.t

A.F Lemaitre sculp.t

ELEVATION OF THE PROSCENIUM.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

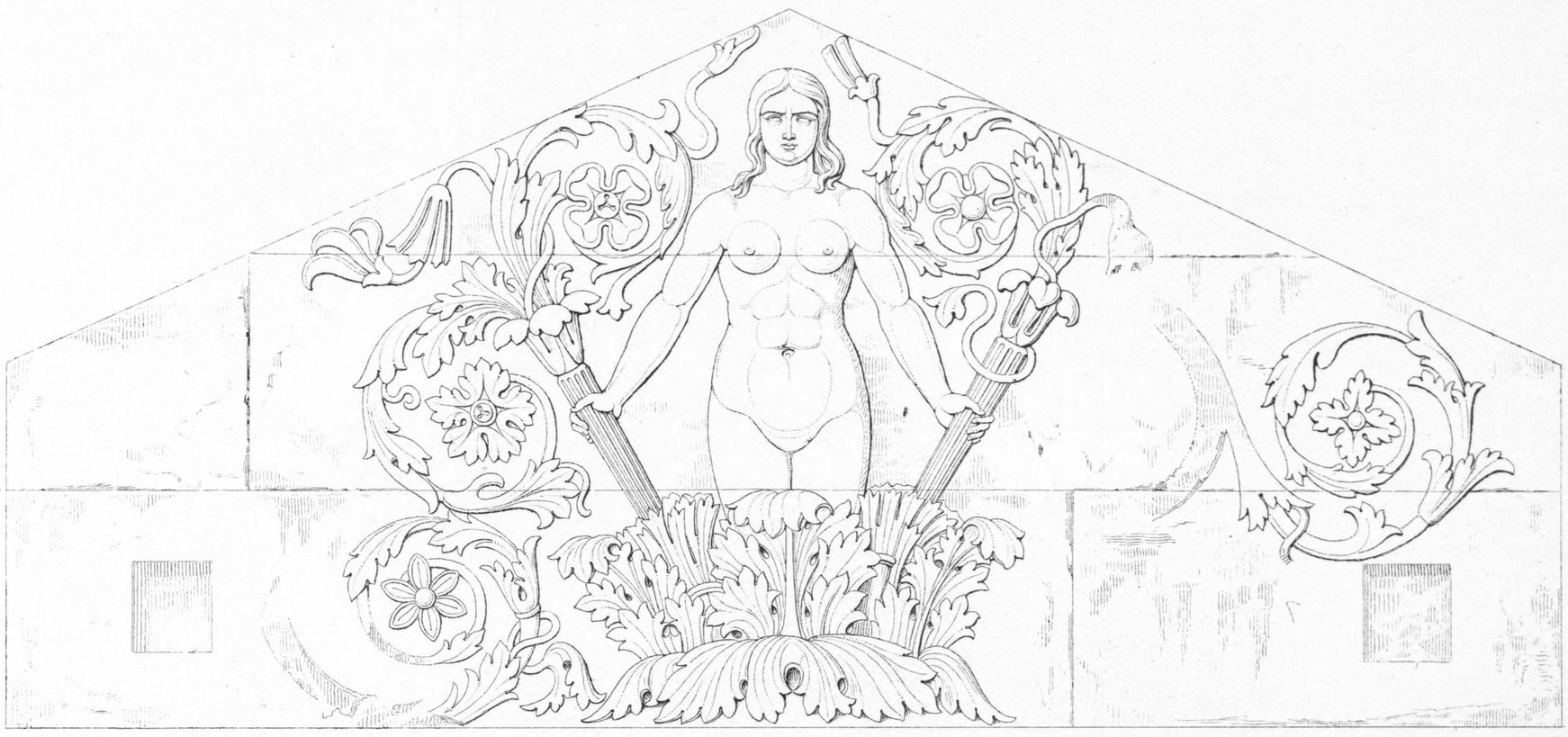


Fig. 1

Details of Pediment

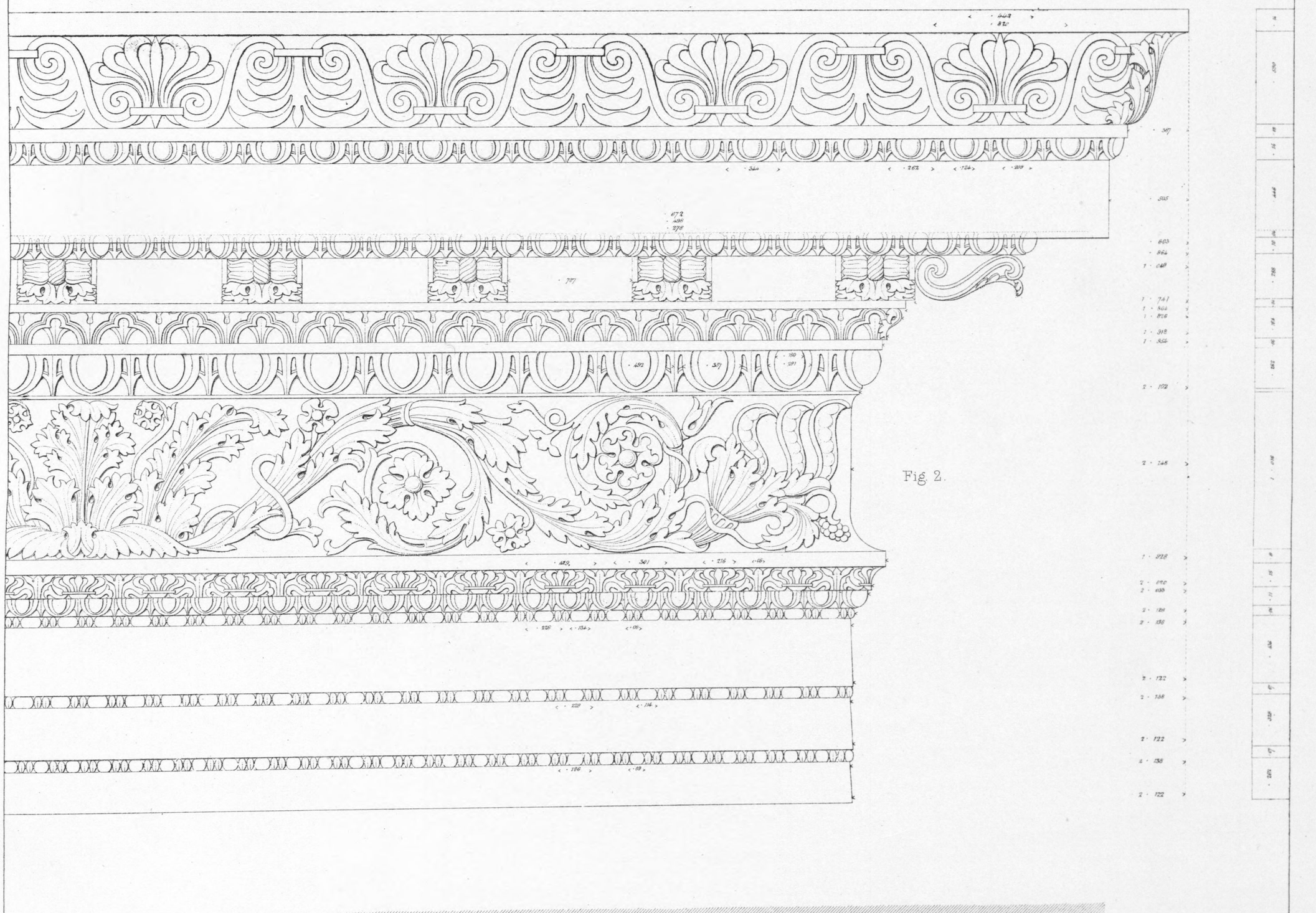
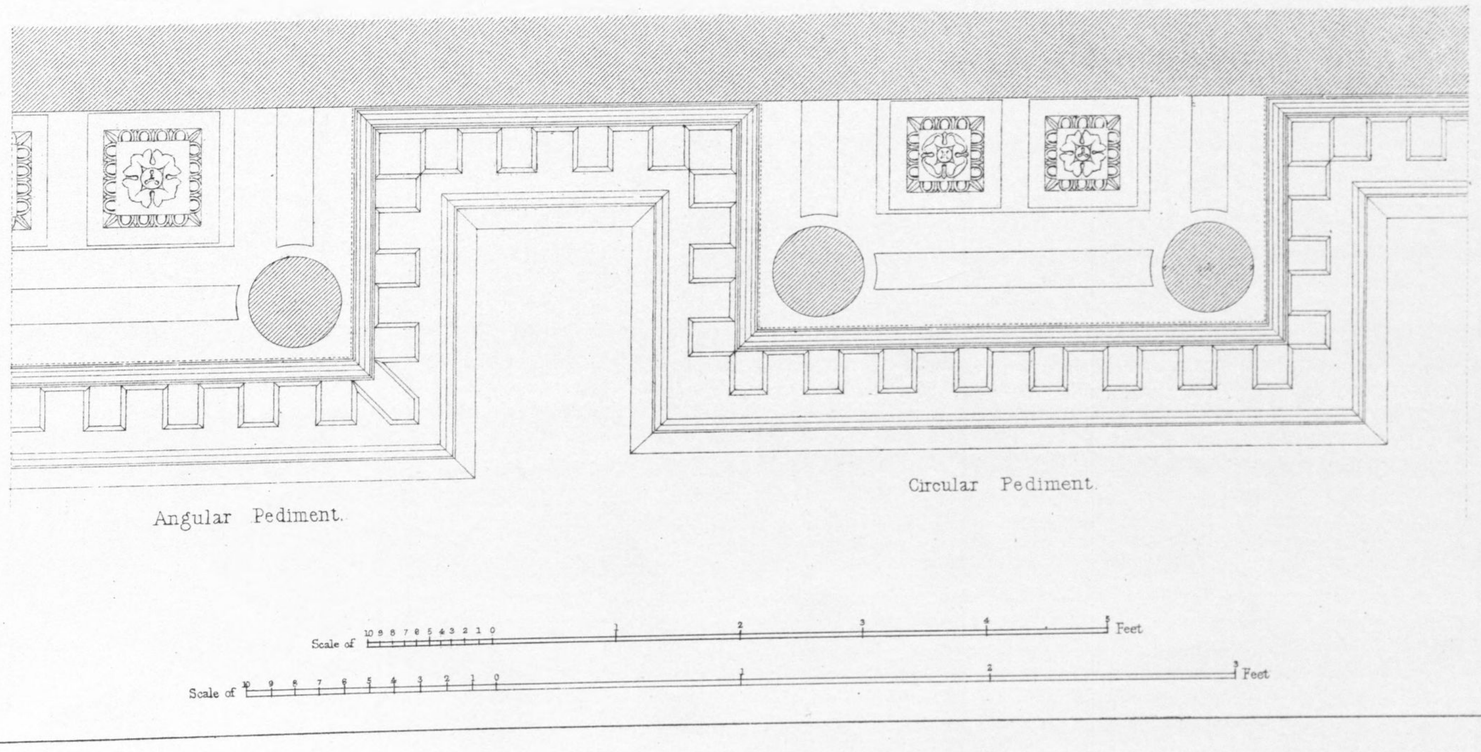


Fig. 2.



Angular Pediment.

Circular Pediment.

Fig. 3.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 4 5 Feet

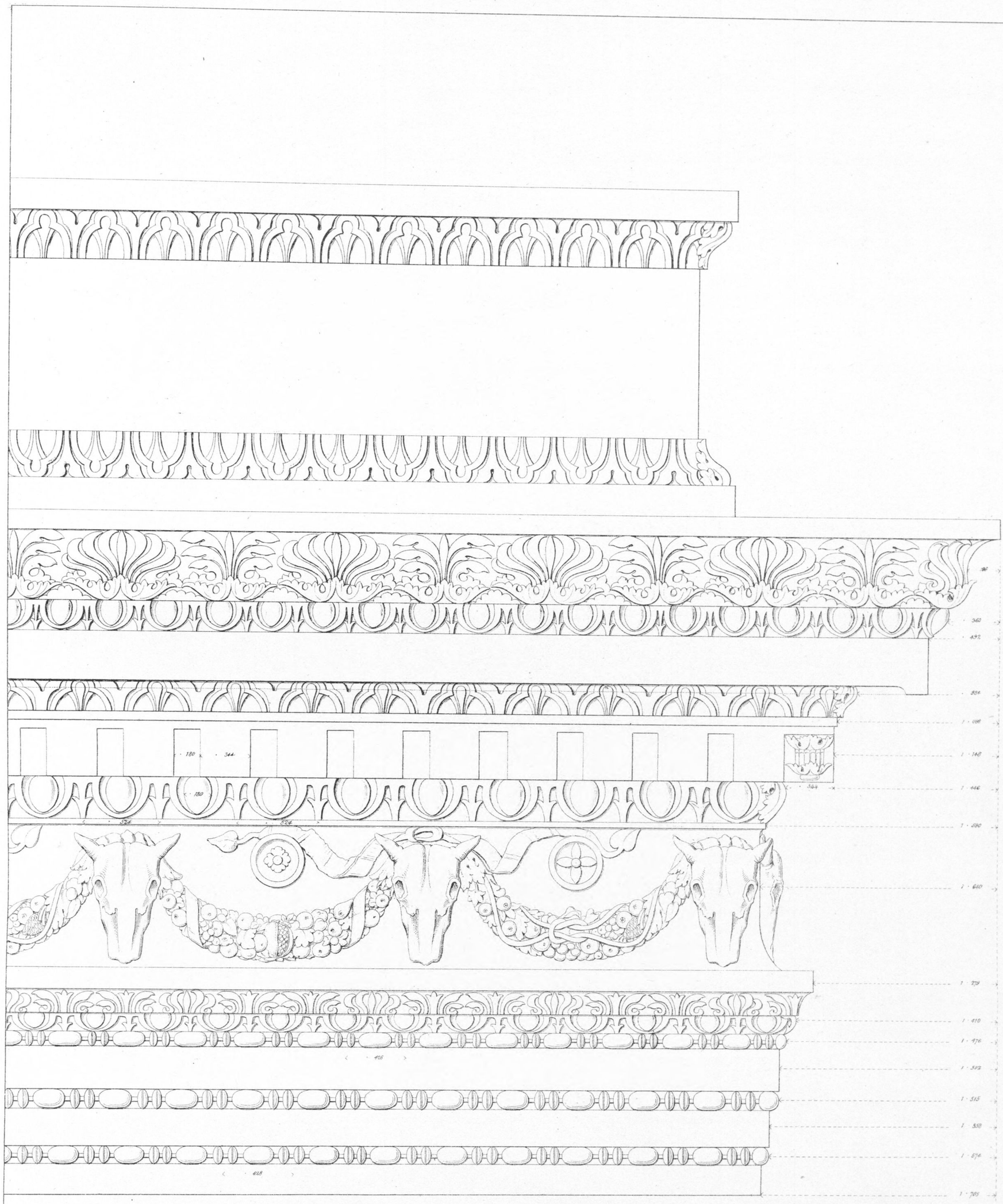
Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet

Ch. Texier del[t]

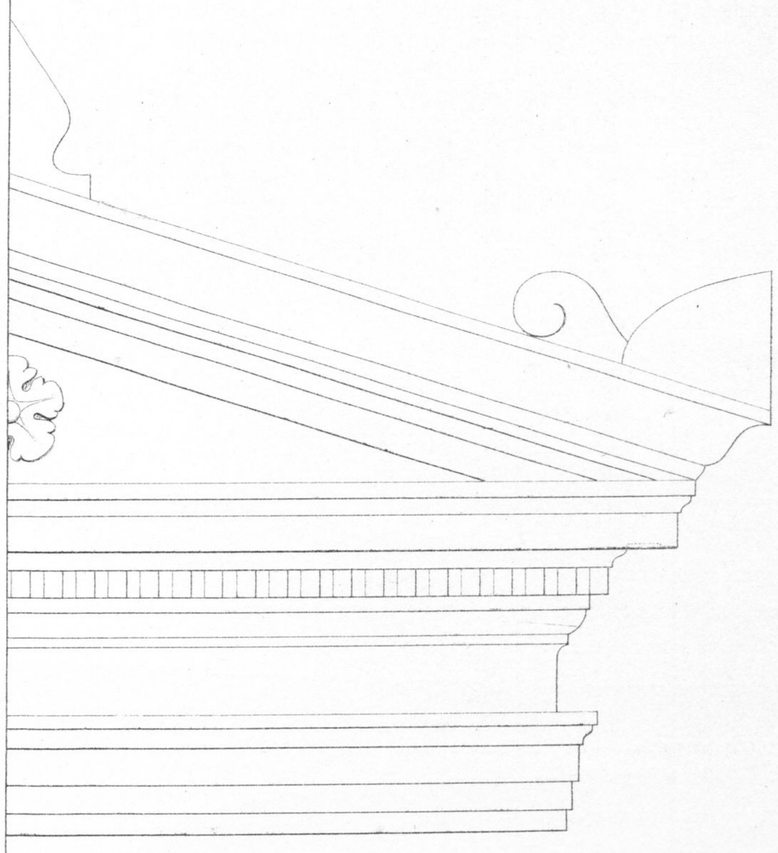
Lemaitre sculp[t]

UPPER ORDER OF THEATRE.

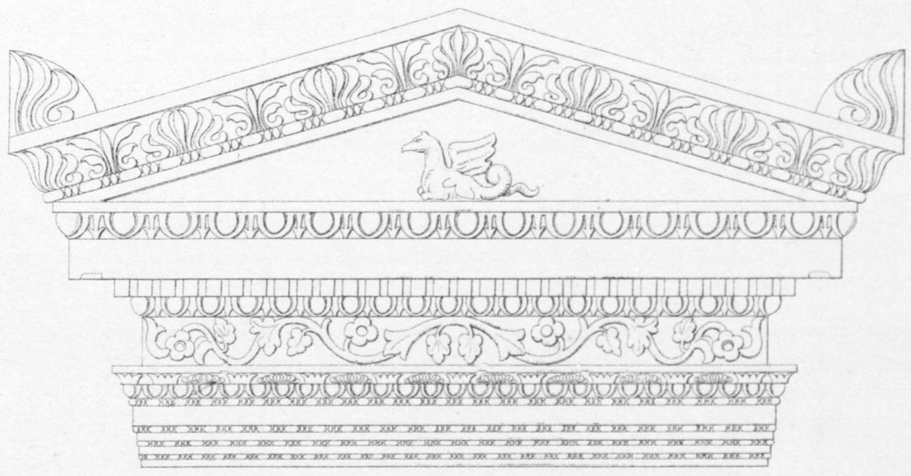
Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.



F. I.



F. II.



F. III.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet Fig. 1.

Ch. Texier del.

A. F. Lemaitre sculp.

DETAILS OF IONIC ENTABLATURE

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London, W.C.

Scale of 0 50 100 200 400 600 800 Feet

N E S W

A A A

Stadium

Palaestra

Portico

Colonnade

Houses

Theatre

CITADEL

Tombs

Cisterns

Casemates

Lower Mole

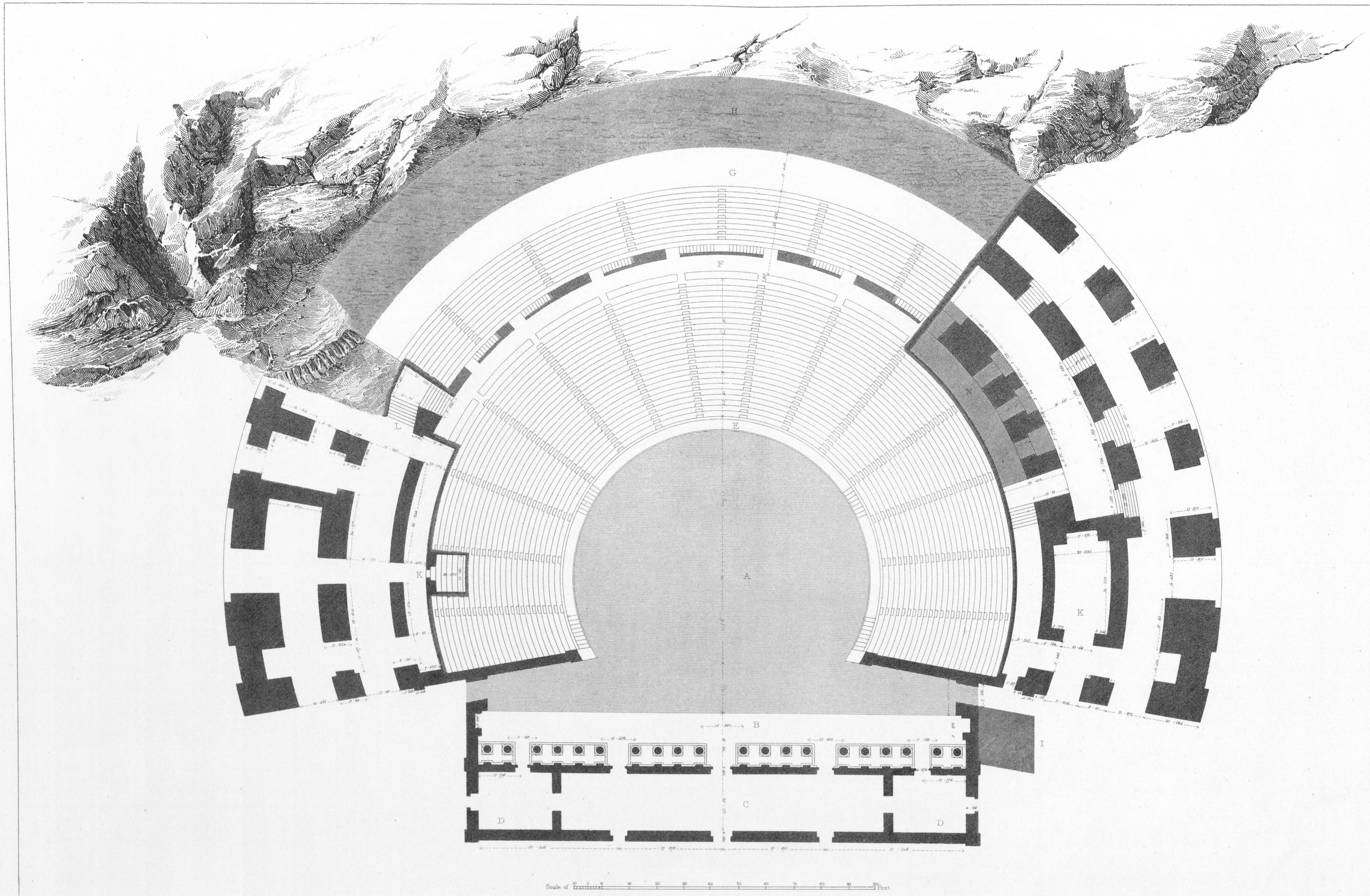
PORT OF IASSUS

Ch. Texier delt.

Lemaitre direxit.

GENERAL PLAN OF THE CITY.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London W.C.

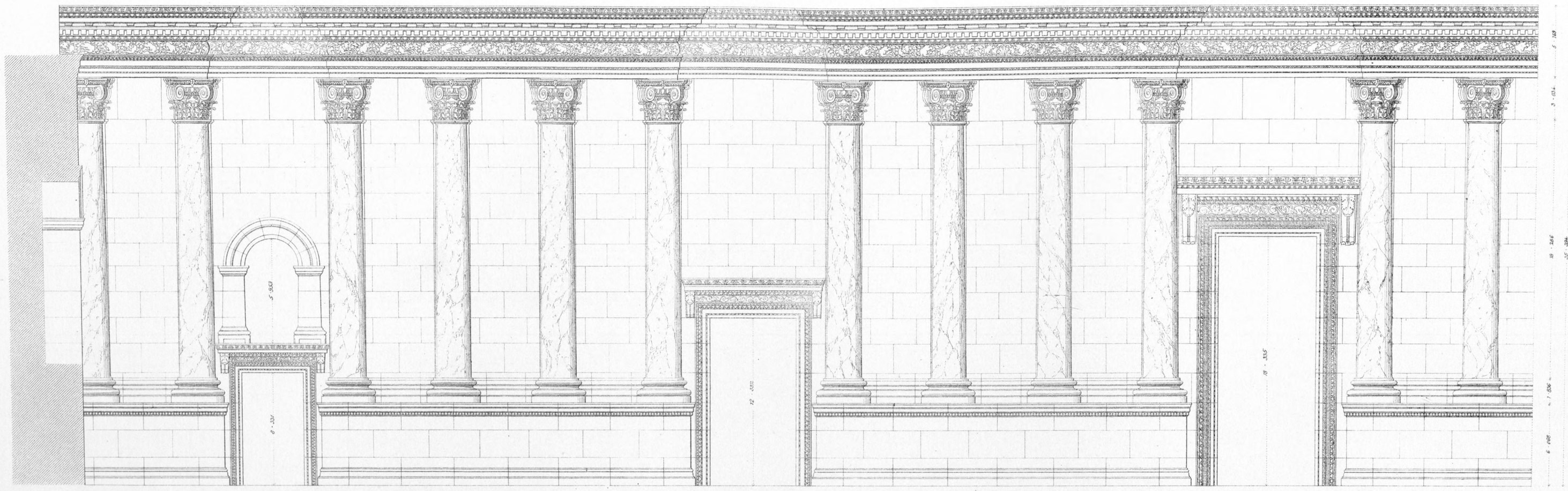


Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre sc.

PLAN OF THEATRE.

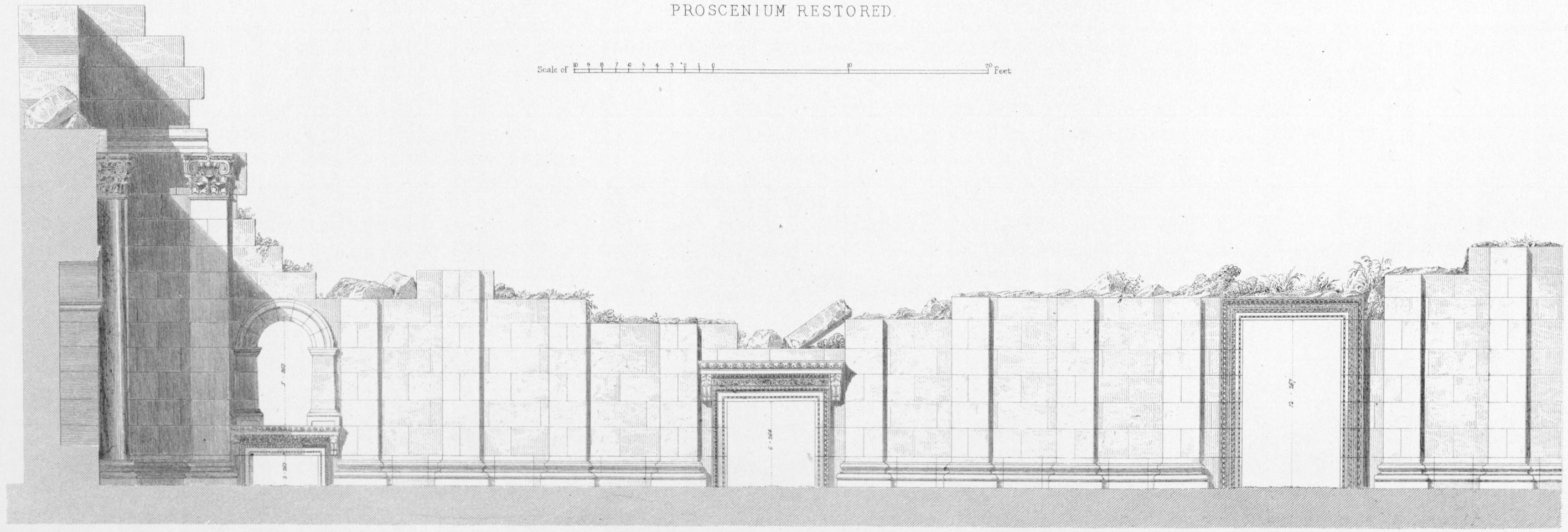
Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen London.



F. I.

PROSCENIUM RESTORED.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 Feet



F. II.

PROSCENIUM IN ITS PRESENT STATE.

Ch. Texier del.

A.F Lemaitre sculp.

Day & Son Lithographers to the Queen, London.

F. I.

F. III.

F. II.

F. IV.

Level of the 2nd precincts

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 10 20 Feet. F IV.

Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1 0 1 2 3 Feet. F I. F II.

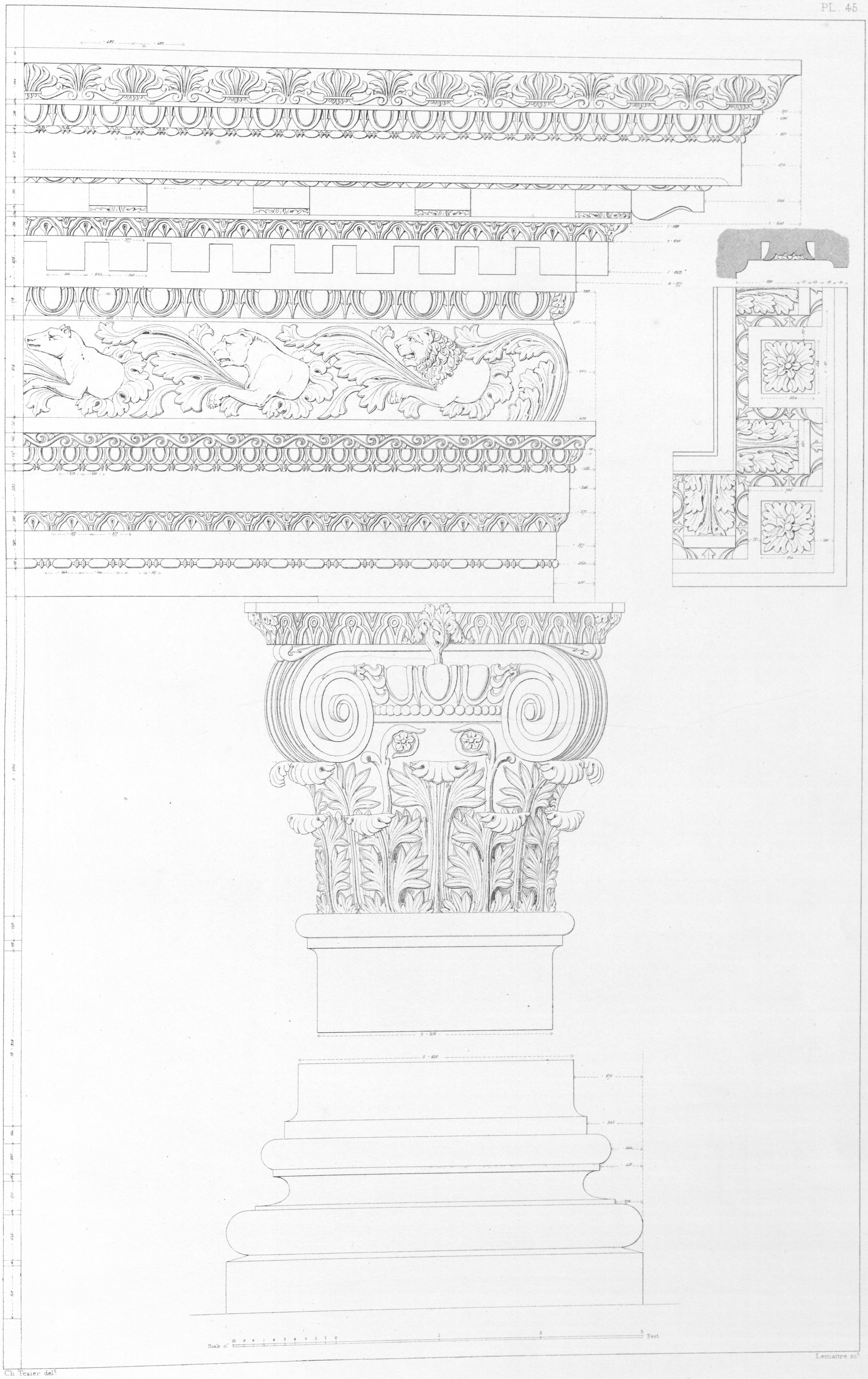
Scale of 10 9 8 7 6 5 0 Foot. F III.

Ch Texier del.

A. F. Lemaitre sculp.

SECTION THROUGH PROSCENIUM — DETAILS OF INTERNAL ORDER.

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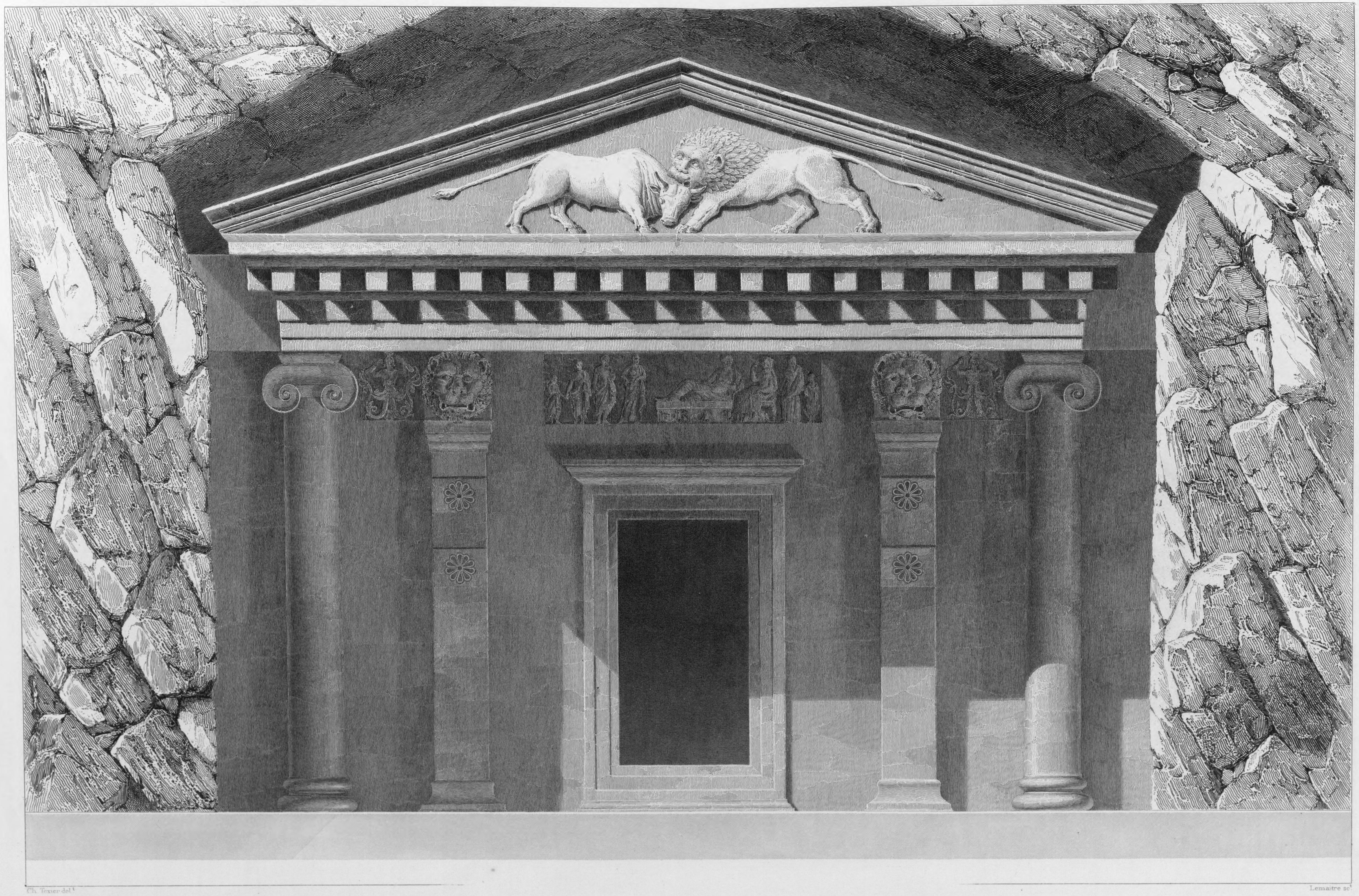


Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sc.t

ORDER OF THEATRE.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London W.C



Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sc.t

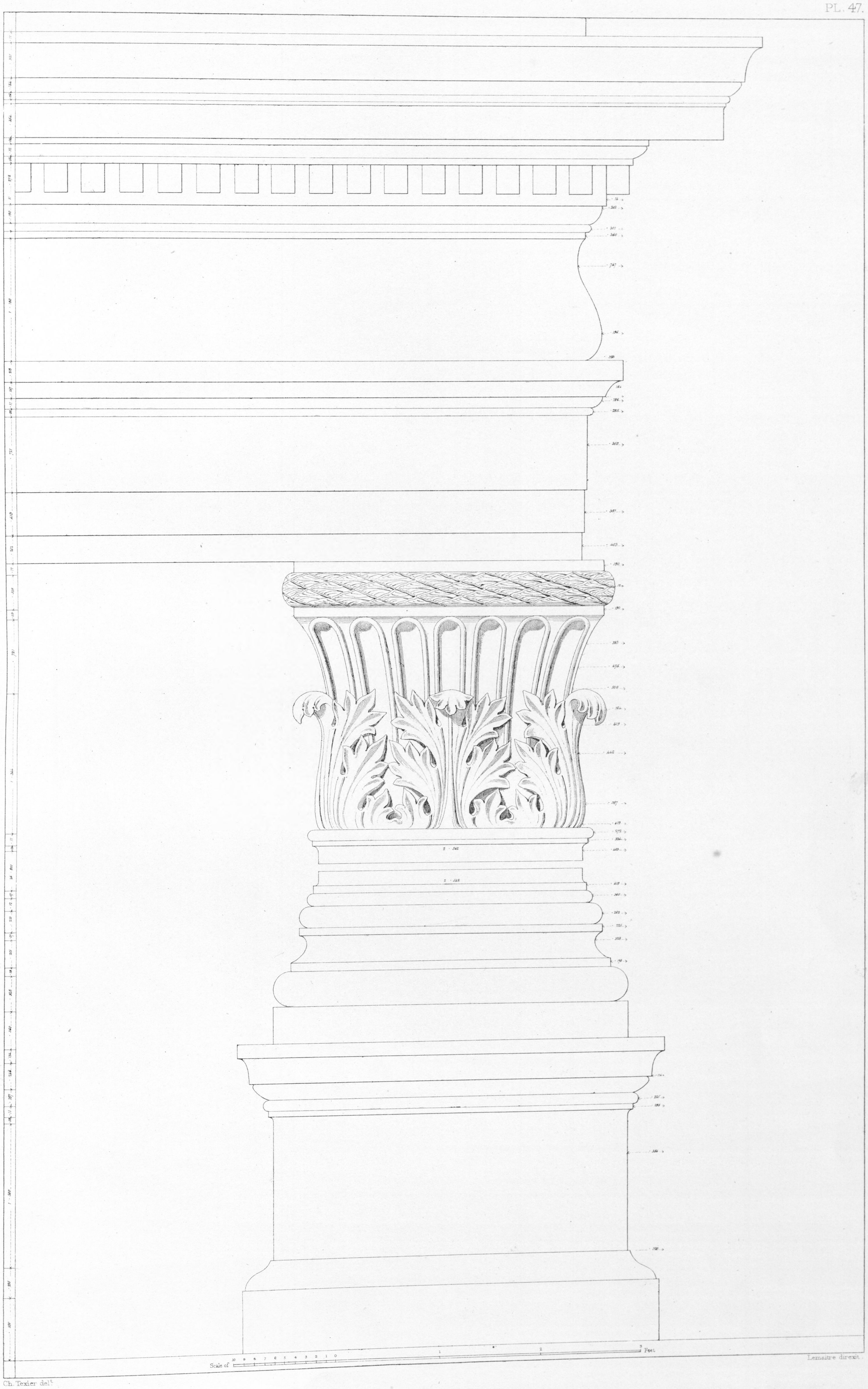
Scale of 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Feet

TOMB CUT IN THE ROCK.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen London

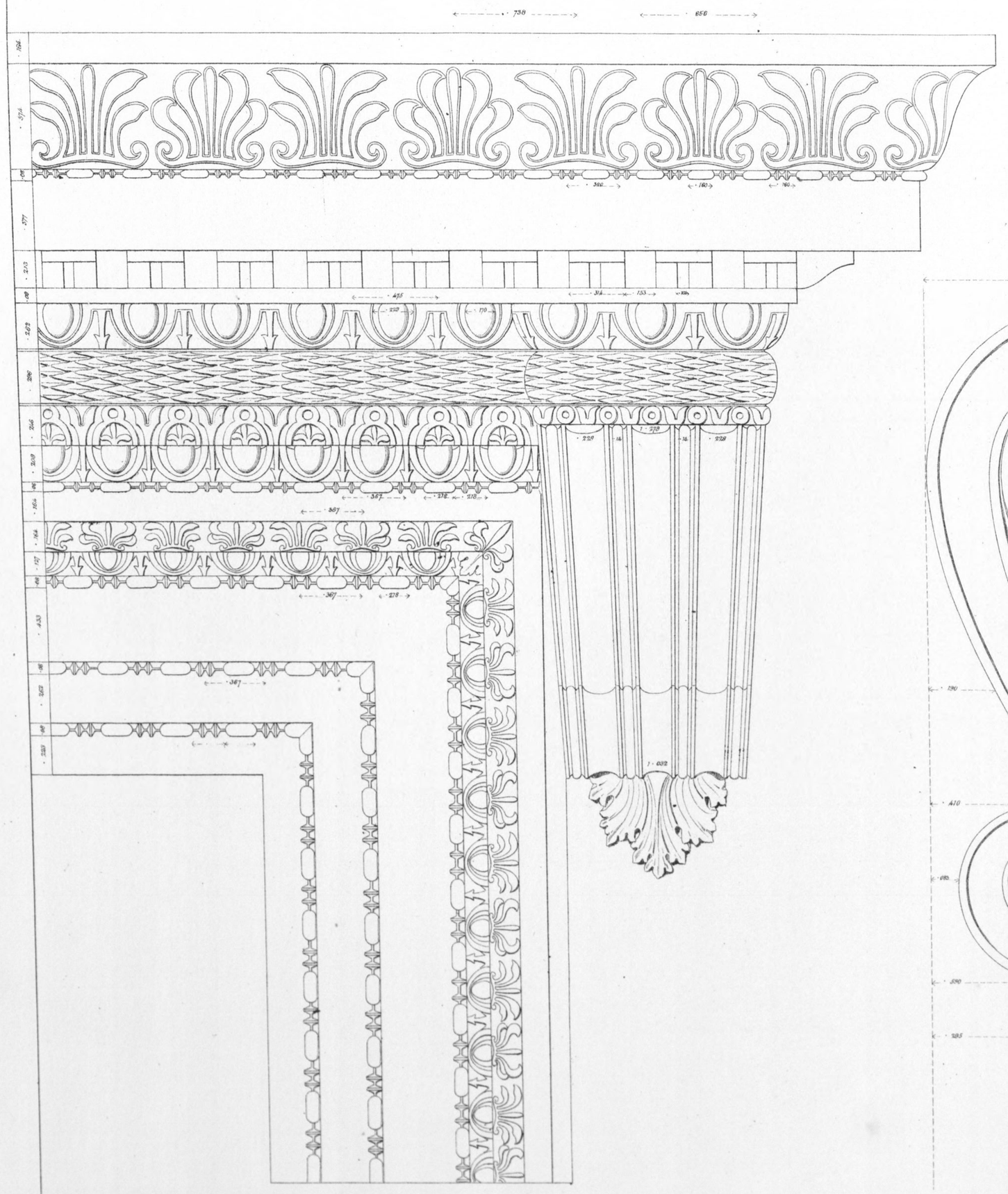
PATARA.

PL. 47.



DETAILS OF PILASTER OF TEMPLE.

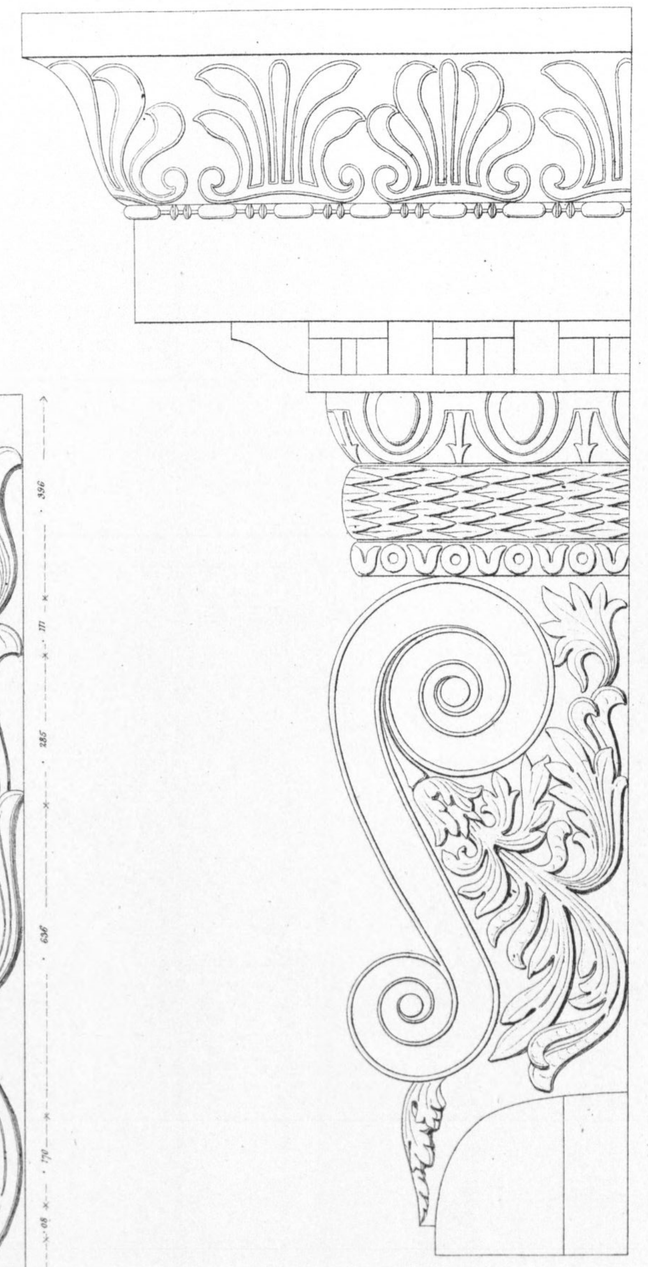
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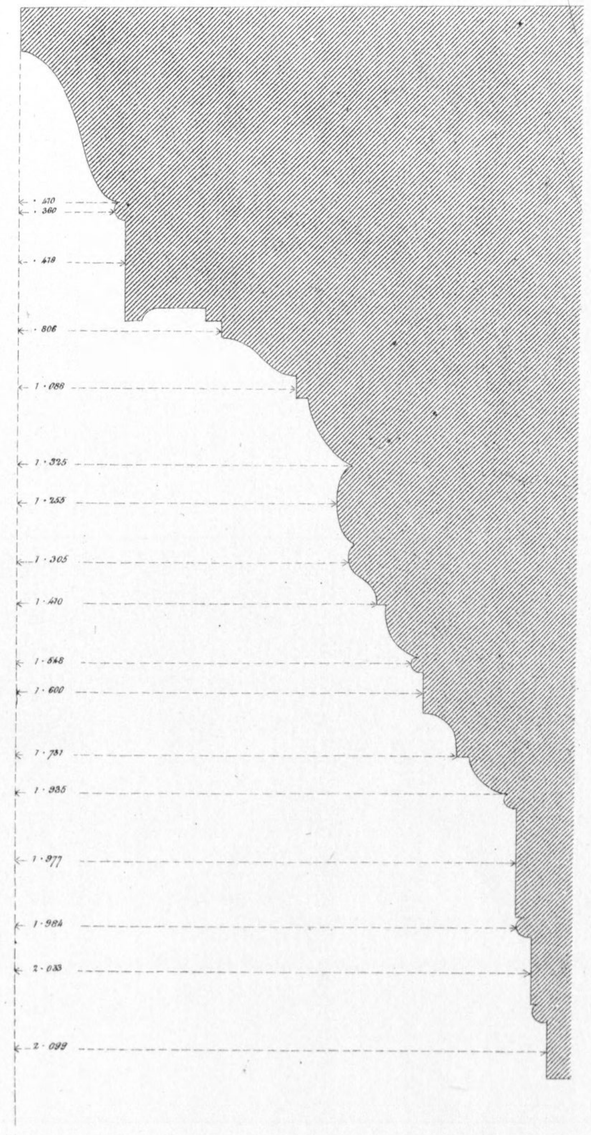
F. I.



F. IV.



F. II.



F. III.

Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre sculp.

DETAILS OF DOORWAY OF TOMB.

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PERGAMUS.

PL. 49.

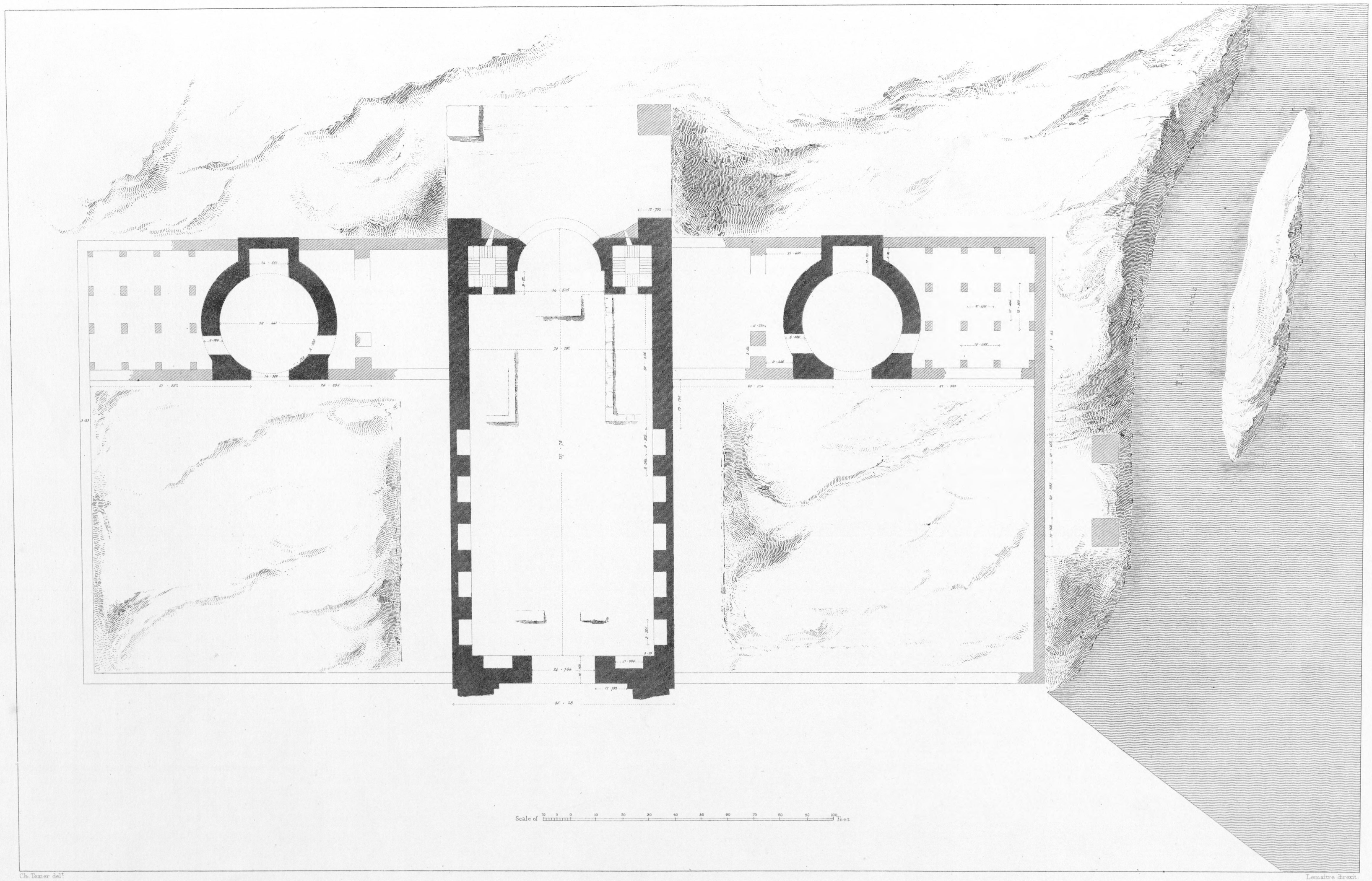


Ch. Texier del.t

Lemaitre sculp.t

VIEW OF BASILICA.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

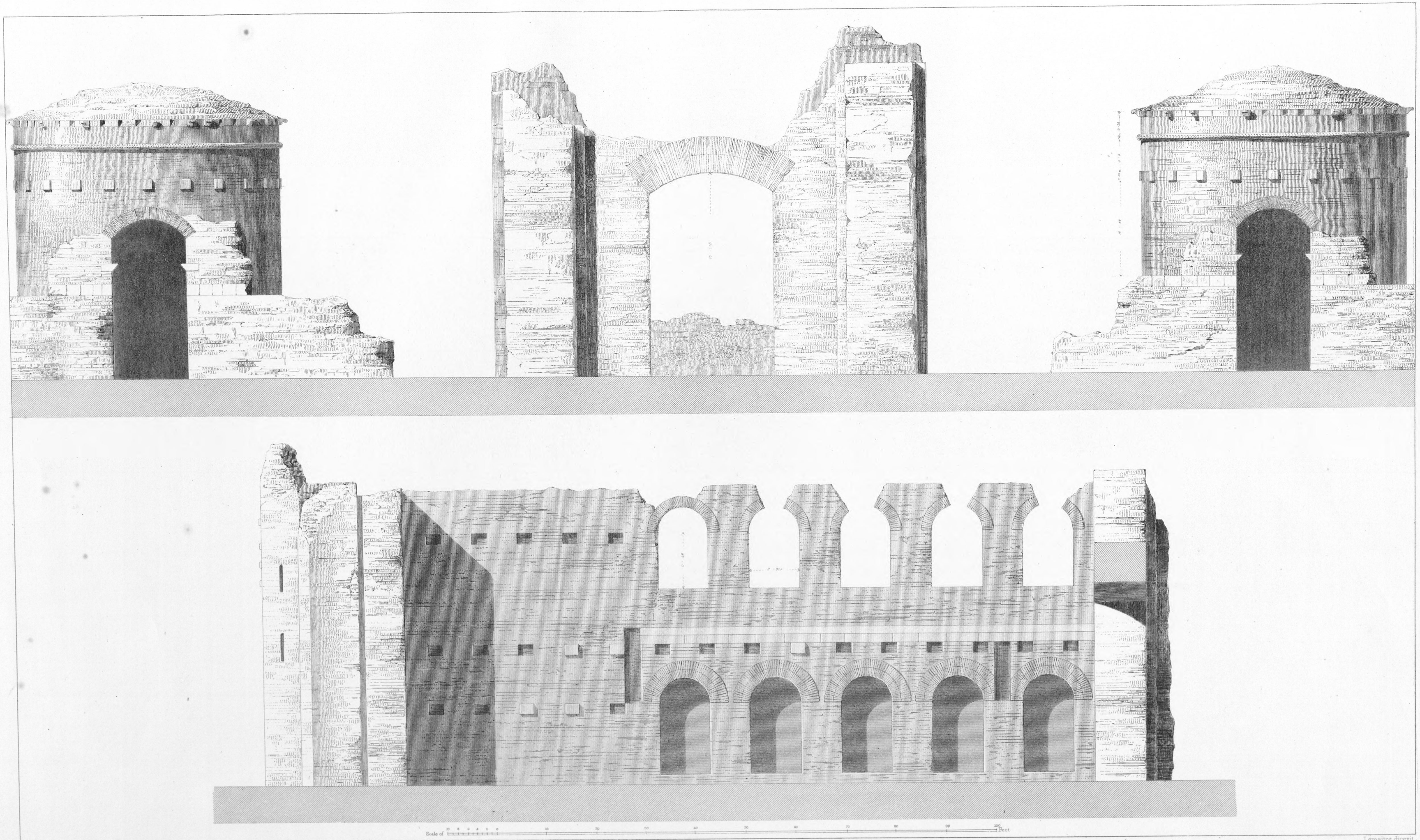


Ch. Texier delt

Lemaitre direxit.

PLAN OF BASILICA.

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Ch. Texier del.

Lemaitre direxit.

ELEVATIONS & SECTIONS OF BASILICA.

Day & Son, Lithographers to the Queen, London.

BSB Bayerische StaatsBibliothek
MDZ Münchener DigitalisierungsZentrum Digitale Bibliothek

Texier, Charles

The principal ruins of Asia Minor illustrated and described

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2 Arch. 256 p
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